THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

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Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,	$3 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1867. NO. 7.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per squar for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon privat character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

EGYPTIAN CORN! EGYPTIAN CORN!

Auspicium melioris ævi. Bona fide. Quid pro quo!

THE subscriber offers to farmers throughout the country the

EGYPTIAN CORN,

which, upon trial, was found to ripen, planted even the last of July. It is estimated, from its very prolific qualities, to yield 150 bushels per acre, and weighs, by sealed measure, sixty-five pounds to the bushel. This corn was produced by some procured direct from Mr. Jones, our consular agent, directly on his return from Egypt.

It needs no different culture from that of other varieties and in the South two crops can be raised in one season on the same ground. It grows in the form of a tree, and thirty-four ears have grown upon one stalk, and will average from five to fifteen. For domestic use it is unparalleled. When ground and properly bolted, it is equal in color and fineness to wheaten flour. As a forage crop, by sowing in drills or broadcast, for early feed, there is no kind of corn so well adapted to milch cows and none that will yield half the value in stalk or corn.

It can be successfully grown in any State.

I give the most satisfactory references that the corn is, in every respect, what I represent it to be; and further, I am the only person throughout the country who has this variety of corn. Having secured a quantity, I am now able to fill all orders for those desirous of testing it.

TERMS. In order that all may receive seed, we have reduced the price to one dollar and fifty cents a package. Any person who will get up a club of five will receive a package gratis—Fifteen packages for $10, Fifty packages for $20. One hundred packages for $30. One package will contain enough to plant the following season from twenty to thirty acres; also directions for planting and cultivating.

Address, F. E. G. LINDSEY,
Box 75, Abingdon,
Washington Co., Va.

INDORSEMENTS.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Washington county, Virginia, having examined some Egyptian Corn grown on thin soil in this county, do hereby certify that some of the stalks produced thirty-four spikes, the longest spike we noticed measured 10½ inches in length, and 6½ inches around. This corn likewise, grew in the form of a tree and presented a very healthy appearance.

R. B. HAMILTON, Esq., Laven's Nest P. O., Va.

Capt. T. M. COBBLE, Craig's Mills.

Capt. J. C. STANFIELD, Holston.

We, the undersigned, certify that the above gentlemen are actual residents of Washington county, Virginia, men of truth, whose veracity, purity from falsehood, fidelity and honesty none dare question; enjoying an eminent moral, social and political position in society.

JOHN PHILLIPS, P. M., Craig's Mill's P. O., Va. JOHN M. HAMILTON, Ex-Sheriff of Washington co., Va. JERIEL D. LINDER, Act. Justice of the Peace.

THE PRESS.

F. E. G. Lindsey has presented us an ear of his "Egyptian Corn" heretofore advertised in our paper—the ear is about the size of INDIAN MAZE and has a solid grain. A lady who raised some of it last year sends us a certificate stating that she saw some that had not been plowed—it was sown broadcast—that produced twelve ears to the stalk.—[Abingdon Virginian.]

EGYPTIAN CORN.

In another column appears the advertisement of the Egyptian Corn. It is something new for this section, and is worthy of attention. Mr. Price, of our Office, is personally acquainted with Mr. Lindsey, the proprietor, and will vouch for the statements made. He has seen the corn grow, and thinks it would prove a success in Western Missouri.—Try it.—[Clinton (Mo.) Advocate, Nov. 29, 1866.

"EGYPTIAN CORN.—F. E. G. Lindsey, of Abingdon, Va., has the genuine "Egyptian Corn," which a great many farmers are delighted with.—This is a new corn to this contry, and has many merits, that do not appertain to other breadstuffs It will ripen as far North as Boston, even when planted by the last of July. On rich land it will yield 150 bushels to the acre, and weighs 65½ pounds to the bushel, and for domestic use it is unparalleled. It resembles flour, and contains 95 per cent. of nutriment matter. In the South two crops a year can be sown. A package can be had of Lindsey for $1 50.—[Washington Constitutional Union.]

march 8 5-3t

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation. around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

April 19 12-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1867.

James Wilson and others, vs. Neill McMillan } Petition for partition of lands.

IN THIS CASE it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Neill McMillan, one of the Heirs at Law of Angus McMillan, deceased, and a tenant in common of the lands set forth in the petition, is not a resident of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Neill McMillan to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and the order for division granted as prayed for.

Test, D. BLUE, C. C. C.,
per L. J. HALL, D. C.

march 15 6-6t

A GREAT BARGAIN AT AUCTION.

THE SCHOONER KATE, (tonnage of 30 to 35,) with anchor, sails, &c., will be sold at public auction, in Swansboro', N. C., on the 20th instant. Full information can be had of Alfred Martin, Wilmington, N. C.

CHARLES DUFFY, Sen.

march 10 199-d8t-eod—6-w1t*

GODWIN & CO.

THE subscribers hereby give notice to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a Copartnership under the name and style of GODWIN & CO., for the purpose of doing a General Commission and Forwarding business in Wilmington, N. C., on and after the 19th of April next.

Orders solicited, and prompt personal attention given to all business entrusted to their care.

C. GODWIN,
A. D. BROWN.

feb. 22 3-2m*

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

From the Selma Times.

COME HOME.

BY PHŒNIX.

Come home, come to the land you lov'd
And fought so bravely for,
Her arms are open to enfold,
Her glorious sons of war.

She needs you now no less than when
Her banner was unfurl'd,
And you look'd proudly on it as
An ensign of the world.

What if it now no longer waves!
The hill and valleys where
Your noble daring carried it,
Are pleading for your care.

Her council chambers need your minds—
Her marts of trade, your will,
While learning, art and science—all
Demand your practic'd skill.

And hearts and homes that long have been
Unus'd to sounds of glee,
Ask lovingly for your return,
From o'er the distant sea.

We miss you, brothers, when we meet
Around the social hearth,
And half our joy is lost, while you
Are wand'rers on earth.

Then homeward turn your weary feet,
Step on her soil once more—
Step proudly, none have better right,
On her historic shore.

SELMA, Ala., Jan. 25, 1867.

LOVE'S JOINT ESTATE.

BY AGNES WATSON.

Come put your little hand in mine,
Annie dear;
And give me a kiss from your lips of mine,
Annie dear;
Sorrow is bitter, but love is sweet,
And life can never be all deceit
So long as your own bright smiles I greet,
Annie dear.

Silver speaks with a merry ring,
Annie dear;
And gold is joy with a glittering wing,
Annie dear;
But better than silver, and better than gold,
Better than all the treasure they hold
Are the lips that the tale of love have told,
Annie dear.

Luxury lives in a brilliant cage,
Annie dear;
And reads its joys from a golden page,
Annie dear;
But love can wear a cheerful face,
And blossom with its supremest grace,
And grow full ripe in an humbler place,
Annie dear.

So place your little hand in mine,
Annie dear;
And give me a kiss from your lips of mine,
Annie dear;
What care we for the storms of fate,
For the scoffer's jest, or the scowls of hate,
While love we hold in joint estate,
Annie dear.

From All the Year Round.

LET IT PASS.

Be not too swift to take offence:
Let it pass!
Anger is a foe to sense;
Let it pass!
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong
Which will disappear ere long;
Rather sing this cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Strife corrodes the purest mind;
Let it pass!
As the unregarded wind;
Let it pass!
Any vulgar souls that live
May condemn without reprieve;
'Tis the noble who forgive.
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Echo not an angry word;
Let it pass!
Think how often you have erred:
Let it pass!
Since our days must pass away
Like the dew-drops on the spray,
Wherefore should our sorrows stay?
Let them pass!
Let them pass!

If for good you've taken ill;
Let it pass!
Oh! be kind and gentle still;
Let it pass!
Time at last makes all things straight:
Let us not resent but wait,
And our triumph shall be great;
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Bid your anger to depart:
Let it pass!
Lay these homely words to heart;
Let it pass!
Follow not the giddy throng;
Better to be wronged than wrong;
Therefore sing the cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

RAIN IN THE HEART.

The following lines were found by a Confederate soldier in a deserted house on the Peninsula, Va.:

"*Into each life some rain must fall.*"

If this were all—oh! if this were all,
That into each life *some* rain must fall,
There were fainter sobs in the poet's rhyme,
There were fewer wrecks on the shores of time.

But tempests of woe pass over the soul—
Since winds of anguish we cannot control;
And shock after shock we are called to bear,
Till the lips are white with the *heart's despair*.

The shores of time with wrecks are strewn,
Unto the ear comes ever a moan—
Wrecks of hopes, that set sail with glee,
Wrecks of love, *sinking silently*.

Many are hid from the human eye,
Only God knoweth how deep they lie;
Only God heard when arose the cry,
"Help me to bear—oh! help me to bear."

"Into each life some rain must fall,
If this were all—oh! if this were all;
Yet there's a refuge from storm and blast,
Gloria Patri—we'll reach it at last.

Be strong, be strong, to my heart I cry,
The pearl in the wounded shell doth lie;
Days of sunshine are given to all,
Tho' "*into each life some rain must fall.*"

LOST.

Not lost in the grave—ah no!
Thank God! he has life and health;
But lost in the crowd that goes to and fro.
Ceaselessly, restlessly to and fro,
In the quest of wordly wealth.

I had many friends in my youth;
But of all I loved him most,
In his dark eyes shone the spirit of truth,
When we met and loved in the days of our youth!
'Tis only ten years—and he's lost!

Life seems so lonely and strange!
But I pray that my heart be strong;
For this is a world of shadow and change—
A weary world of shadow and change—
And friendship's a name for a song.

Lost! my tender-eyed friend;
Gone with the selfish host;
Forgetting that we were to love to the end—
No matter what happened, to love to the end,—
For ever and ever lost!

Many men take a great deal more pains for this world than heaven would cost them; and when they have it, do not know how to live to enjoy it.

The glitter of riches often serves to draw attention to the worthlessness of the possessor, as the light emitted by the glow-worm reveals the insect.

It is stated that since the Union, sixty-six years ago, £393,000,000 have been drained out of Ireland by absentee landlords.

STATE NEWS.

From the Newbern *Commercial* we learn that the County Court of Craven, in session this week has levied the following tax on all subjects and persons on which taxes are imposed for State purposes by the existing general Revenue Act of the State, and which are collectible into the Public Treasury by the Sheriff, *the amount is doubled* for county purposes. For instance, the State poll tax is fifty cents. The county poll tax is one dollar, and so on through the entire list, as stated above.

Justice Kelly, Hay and Osgood were appointed Special Magistrates for the city of Newbern.

A. C. Latham, Esq., was re-appointed Superintendent of Bridges.

Finance Committee.—John D. Flanner, Charles Kelly and I. Disosway, Esqrs.

On motion the number of the Special Court was reduced from five to three. Chas. Kelly, John Flanner and D. H. Brinson, Esqrs., were appointed Justices for said Court.

COUNTY SOLICITOR.—George Green, Esq., formally tendered his resignation as county solicitor, having been appointed by the Legislature to the Judgeship of the newly established Criminal Court of Craven county. C. C. Clark, Esq., was elected solicitor to fill the place vacated by Mr. Green. Mr. C. is also solicitor of the new Criminal Court, according to law.

Wm. W. Clark was elected county trustee.

Clairmont bridge was ordered to be put in proper repair.

The late Sheriff, A. C. Latham, was relieved of all claims against him on the part of the county.

THE WHEAT CROP generally in this section of the State is looking very fine, and we learn from our exchanges that the prospect is everywhere promising.

Salisbury Old North State.

TOURNAMENT.—We are informed, that the Tournament at Clayton, Johnston Co., was a brilliant affair and passed off very pleasantly. Sixteen knights entered the lists. W. J. Howle, of Wake, was the successful knight, and Messrs. Geo. Ellis, of Johnston, Jno. Rowe, of Chatham, and C. F. Johns, of Wake, the next in order.—Miss Nina Watson was selected as Queen, and Misses Rowena Poole, Cornelia Lee and Lorinda Vincent Maids of Honor.

The riding was excellent, the attendance large, considering the weather, and the party was gay and delightful.

Col. G. H. Faribault was Chief Marshal of the occasion.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Under the obituary head, to-day, will be found the announcement of the death of that venerable citizen, Mr. John O'Rorke. He was a noble specimen of the old Irish gentleman, and departed this life in the enjoyment of the respect of this entire community. The good old age to which he lived, seventy-nine years, is high testimony to his prudence, and the catalogue of his virtues are faithfully stated in the notice of his death found elsewhere.—*Ral. Progress.*

BRIDGE DAMAGED.—There were very heavy rains in this section of the State last week, and we regret to learn that the Railroad Bridge over the Catawba River, between this place and Lincolnton, was so much injured by the freshet as to prevent the passage of trains.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

THE JOHNSTON WILL CASE.—This case, we observe, has elicited more than ordinary attention. It involved a sum not short of $500,000, which was the deviser of an aged, intelligent but eccentric man, whose wealth, at one time, was estimated at between one and two millions. Unfortunately, he was a bachelor, who, perhaps, never yielded but once to the power of Cupid, and then when a young man, and was disappointed. We have heard it said, often, that ever after, when any friend could dare to joke him on the subject of marriage, his reply would be, he was not able to support a wife. With all his eccentricity, he had many excellencies of character. His trusted friends and servants were objects of affection and consideration; but he was implacable when he was deceived or lost confidence.

The will case occupied over three weeks. We have made several notices from our exchanges of it, but, we believe, in no instance gave a full and correct list of the lawyers engaged in the case. A friend furnishes us a complete list:

FOR THE WILL.—B. F. Moore, Raleigh; R. R. Heath, Memphis, Tenn.; W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro'; John Pool, Bertie; P. H. Winston, Windsor; Edward Conigland, Halifax, H. A. Gilliam, Edenton; Thos. H. Gilliam, Hertford,

AGAINST THE WILL.—Gov. Graham, Hillsboro'; Gov. Bragg, Raleigh; Gov. Vance, Charlotte; Wm. Eaton, Jr., Warrenton; W. F. Martin, Eliz. City; J. W. Hinton, Norfolk, Va.; Wm. A. Moore, Edenton.

We repeat, that a brighter array of legal and forensic talent has been seldom brought together in this State on any case. The papers state that the counsel for the Will received each $1,000, and those against the will each $600. We do not know the correctness of this. Whether correct or not, it is certainly the business of no one but the parties concerned.

As we have said before, Col. J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk, intends publishing, for the special use of the profession, a full and authentic account of the evidence and the pleadings in this case. It is said that it will make a book of about 750 pages.

Raleigh Sentinel.

RELIEVED.—We regret to learn that the smoke house of our worthy ex-Mayor, J. H. Enniss, Esq., was relieved on Tuesday night of about 40 pieces of bacon. Where did the rogue who relieved Mr. Enniss of his bacon get his idea of "relief for the people?"—*Old North State.*

Either from Lord *Bacon* or ex-*Provisional* Governor Holden, we presume.

[JOURNAL.]

"Charles Bynum, a former slave of Col. Robert Bynum, of this county, cultivating a portion of his late owner's land on White Oak, with the assistance of his children, five in number, produced last year twenty-five bales of cotton, averaging four hundred pounds; one hundred and seventy barrels of corn, besides peas, potatoes, garden vegetables, etc.

Charles shipped his cotton to Messrs. DeRossett & Co., Wilmington, with instructions to protest against the tax of three cents per pound. He is determined to test the constitutionality of said tax law, and has engaged able counsel to conduct his suit."

We will guarantee that Charles will never lend himself to the machinations of the Dorrites in this State.

A clergyman lately told his congregation that they seemed to pay much more attention to the conversation of seven-thirties than of their fellow men.

A Baptist clergyman in San Francisco, Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, advocates open communion, and a large congregation follow him.

From the Rome (Ga.) Courier.

BILL ARP ON THE SITUATION.

ROME, BIG SHANTY TERRITORY, No. 3, }
March 8th, '67. }

Mr. Editor: My intention was to have remained in dignified obscurity the small remnant of my miserable days, but my friends Bob Hide, Sam McCrackin, Tip and other respectable gentlemen of all sexes and both colors seem to be disheveled about the times, and insist on my views about the momentous state of our sufferin country. The good people in Atlanta have got shaky in the knees, and its the duty of every good citizen to keep the disease from spreadin if he can. I havent been to Washington, nor been playing sentinel on a watch tower, but my observation convinces me there is a power of fuss on hand about something. Politics look squally and alarmin. Bill Sherman overrun the country and destroyed and carried away our property, and now his brother John is finishin up the job by robbin us of the rights and liberties our forefathers won. Gen. Thomas is playing Vantoun with his 21 orders—putting harmless boys in the barracks for tableauin with an old rebel flag—accusin us of all the crimes in the decalogue: such as murder, larceny rape, arson, burglary, bigamy, perjury and suicide, throwin up in our teeth the *magnanimity of our conquerors*, as bein our safety valve from death and Beelzlebub. Good gracious! What an awful people we are. And now comes Joseph, the sentinel, with his long-winded message of consolation, tellin us how we may flee from the rath to come—skeerin the people to death, and gettin everything in a stew. What made him in such a hurry? why dident he keep silence for a few days until the veto was signed, and the bill was passed? Why dident he give Mr. Jenkins a chance? If the times was so perilous, why dident he go and see Mr. Jenkins, and give him his opinion in private and save all this excitement? Mr. Jenkins is the Governor; he is the sentinel on the watch tower; he's the pilot of the old ship; he's the people's choice. He can call the Legislature when its necessary. If he is in doubt about it, he can consult with Lumpkin and Cobb and Hill and Cooper, and Hardeman and Gibson, and *Brown*, and decide what ought to be done, and the people will be satisfied. But while the ship is in a storm let all the deck hands keep silence. The word will come from the Captain soon enough. May be that Joseph feels sorter responsible for the fix he's got us in. May be he's repentin for the didcs he cut up; and the seeds of discord he sowed during the war; but I doubt it. I don't think his ambition or his vanity sees anything but his own importance. It looks like he thought the Capitol was moved to Atlanta, and he was Governor still. He's afraid the people will think he's dead, and just as soon as a big thing happens, *and a little before*, he clutches the occasion—seizes the opportunity, delivers his message, stirs up the people, sets the Gate City in a ferment, gets his name in the *Herald* and the *Tribune*. Joe Brown, a whale, big leader, conspicuous, fame, history, Mr. Jenkins nowhere, Milledgeville gone up. Joseph E. runnin the machine in Atlanta!

Well, I don't know what is at the bottom of all this, but I am afraid that while Joseph was in Washington somebody carried him up onto a high mountain, and showed him a Kingdom or two, and he fell down and worshipped. These little kingdoms that a man sometimes sees from the top of a mountain are mighty demoralizing.

But I notice that all this fuss which Joseph has kicked up is confined to the towns and cities, where a heap of folks live, who havent got much of anything to do. The farmers don't know much about it and care less; the whole concern is a god-send to some folks. I know an old worn-out politician, who has been poking around for six months, trying to revive the Democratic party for a livin, and now he's in his element. Parties are formin, and the old hack is in his glory. He's sorter like the *New Era* as yet—he wont take a side, he wont join issue, he wont commit himself, he's keepin *an open rear* as the *Era* says (I wish that paper would take an astringent). But, my friends, we've got nothing to be ashamed of. Since the war our pursuits have been peaceful and honorable. We needent humiliate ourselves through fear of what mankind can do to us. If the Radicals intend to confiscate us, they will do it, and no acceptance of Sherman's bill will prevent it. If they want our cabbages, they are going to have 'em. If they will ride over one law, they will over another. If they disregard Mr. Johnson's great argument, they'l disregard anything. I don't know how it is generally, but there aint an unpardoned rebel in this county, and if they confiscate they have got to declare the pardons all void. Nobody knows what they won't do, or when they will quit doing it, and my advice is to *suffer and be strong*, endure everything and accept nothing. All is lost save honor; hold up your manhood, don't lick the hand that's raised to strike the blow. Joe Brown's banner says "all is lost save honor, and that is only tolerable I thank you, it grows puny and weak." He says, we can have representation in Congress. Who by? A man who can take the test oath, and can control the nigger vote. Who wants such a representation? How long before he would jine the Radicals and go in for confiscation? If he controlled the nigger vote he'd promise 'em land or anything else. Demagogues have always controlled the ignorant whites, demagogues will control the ignorant blacks. Who controls the nigger influence in Tennessee?—why, Brownlow and his party. Tennessee has done just what Joe Brown wants us to do, and now look at her and weep!—a nigger candidate running for Governor.

But suppose we had representation, and had elected all good men, fair men, just men, what could they do for us? Just nothing at all. With the present Radical majority all our votes wouldn't undo anything that has been done, and with a Radical President they could do as much more as they pleased. Just let 'em all alone, give 'em rope, more rope; history is repeating itself, the crisis will come sometime, tyranny and oppression must run its course, Joe Brown's programme won't stop it.—One of his resolutions made my head swim; I felt like taking chloroform. He would make the whole Yankee nation believe we loved 'em like brothers, and wanted 'em to come out South, and let us hug 'em. Well, all that sort of stuff is played out. There ain't a hundred men in the State that has any more respect for a Radical than a hyena, and Joe Brown knows it. But the good Lord knows our hearts, and how fondly we cling to those moderate men of the mighty North who would save us from the humiliation that awaits us. Let a kind word be spoken to a subjugated reb, and the warm blood quickens in the veins.

Oh, but are here, the Union Leagues, somebody says, what are they goin to do with us? Never mind my friends, the Union Leagues aint agoin to hurt nobody. They are made of flesh and blood like we are, and they are citizens, and their fate will be our fate. They are as much disgusted at Sherman's bill as anbody. They are our neighbors and our friends, and if there is some bad men among 'em, there is enough of the good to make 'em do right. So keep quiet and be easy, and the Union Leaguers are not going to trouble you. If they want to save their own, it don't follow that they want to steal yours.

But Joseph is afraid we can't stand a military government. Well, I know its humiliating, withering, crushing, but we have stood it, and can try it a while longer. We can do it till we can do better. Military Government aint the cause of our poverty and distress. Its a government higher than Thomas or Sherman or Sheridan. Its the loss of crops and the want of rain. The military never stopped the corn from growin, and there's just as much rain in one platform as another. If the Good Lord will only bless us with abundant harvests, everything will go on smooth enough with the humble and honest people who drive the plow and hoe the corn. If they prosper, everybody else will too, if they mind their own business. We will have to quit talking so much, and quit writing altogether—muzzled lips and a gagged press. I've done took warnin myself, and quit. Had my life insured in the Knickerbocker, and the policy wont allow me to expose myself, to jump in so unnecessary peril. The military can out write us anywhow. Folks say the pen is mightier than the sword, but you put 'em both together, and they'l flank a man out of his liberty, and may be his life, in double quick. The Mayor of this town had a little billet doin with Gen. Thomas the other day, and only come out second best, though it wasent an open field nor a fair fight. I thought myself that 21 order must be a hoax, got up by Brick Pomeroy, or somebody, and was lookin for the Genral to come out in a card denying of it, but I soon found that it was a genuine Robespearean document. I still think his posterity will deny it some 20 years hence.

Well, I was mighty mad. I would have given a hundred dollars to have played Vantoun with him one hour, just to have been turned loose in the papers, all free, no gag, no jail, no barracks, no bayonets, no guard. I would have got such a grin on him for the next six months as would have made everybody except Brick Pomeroy forget that Beast Butler stole spoons. "Living on their magnanimity!" I tell you that got me, that burnt me, when I knew there wasent enough magnanimity in a ship load of all such to support a poor Reb twenty-four hours. Magnanimity! My opinion is they've lost the seed, and don't know what the commodity is. I was as full of epitaph as Brownlow is of pisen. Language comes to me spontaneous; regular hidelifters, that would have peeled the bark from a man's carcass like skinnin an alligator. But you see I was in the cautious state, and had to smother my feelings. I think I should have gone up with spontaneous combustion if my wife hadent broke the spell with her comic scenes. She is an amusin and interestin woman, but much given to music in these days of numerous and lively offspring, but just as soon as order 21 come out she hunted up the "*gray jacket*" *and the* "*conquered banner*," and jest such a solo soiree as I have 21 times a week, was never heard in Big Shanty before. She seems to take a delight in lettin the rebel flag on the title page "see the light," and "flaunts it about" in my face because I call myself a Union man. She says that part of the order Gen. Hanson's remains was founded on scripture, and so was Phil. Sheridan's about Gen. Johnston's, for Solomon says in Ecclesiastes, "that a living dog is better than a dead lion." My opinion is that it will be impossible to harmonize these women durin this century. Such orders as 21 will cut off all hope of it. I think if Gen. Thomas hadent been a Virginian, he wouldent have issued it. Ive noticed that when a Virginian falls, he falls heavy and fur.—He gits further over on the side agin us than anybody. Ive heard that the General and Edward Johnson were both poweful secesh, and got mighty impatient because the Old Dominion was so slow in movin.—The General said all the good officers would be gobbled up before she seceded. Well, they say old General Scott got hold of 'em about this time, and took 'em up in a high mountain and showed 'em a kingdom or two, and the General fell down and worshipped, and Ed. Johnson wouldent. I tell you my friends, a man ought to be careful about going up onto these dangerous mountains, and this leads me to remark we ought to petition Mr. Johnson to put over Big Shanty a General who stood square to his State.

Hope for the best, my friends. Don't imagine you see panters and injuns, because you are in a Territory. Don't mistake a Bureau track for a bear sign. Don't fear, it will be sickly, because Florida is hitched on to our diggins. Attend to your business, keep off of a high mountain, and all will be well. I would say more, but my wife's music has begun.

Yours, respectfully,
BILL ARP.

P. S.—I date my letter from Big Shanty, as I hear these three 'diggins' are to have that name. Let us all be thankful we know where we are. For two years it has been doubtful whether we were in or out. My opinion now is *that we are out*, and I heard a female voice say whoopee! B. A.

Mr. Davis Visited by New York Merchants.

Three of the most prominent merchants of New York city—on a general tour of observation in the Southern States—arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 6th instant, and spent the afternoon in an interview with Jefferson Davis. They were pleasantly received by Mr. and Mrs. Davis. The conversation which ensued on various commercial subjects, it is stated, was prolonged for several hours.—*Petersburg Express.*

What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul. The philosopher, the saint and hero, the wise, the good and the great man very often lie hid in the plebeian, which a proper education might have disinterred, and brought to light.

A linen wedding, the oddest of all oddities, took place at Rome, New York, on the 18th ult., the twentieth anniversary of the marriage of the parties most interested. Linen presents, from "unmentionables" to night-caps, abounded in great profusion.

The ladies of New York are in a terrible stew as to what kind of hats they shall wear at the opera. The Oxford mortar-board pattern is a regular academic thing.

Whatever God himself has pleased to think worthy of His making, its fellow-creature, man, should not think unworthy of his knowing.

Murphy is the name which the Hon. Machael Pizybylowize selected when he had his original patronymic changed by the Legislature.

A lady in Detroit rubbed a quantity of hair dye on her face, mistaking it for perfumery. Her face assumed a deep olive color.

The Pope's Allocution.

The following is the allocution which the Pope addressed to the consistory on the 22d ultimo:

VENERABLE BRETHREN: The love of Christ urging upon us the duty of inquiring why so many dioceses had been left vacant in Italy, we sent an autograph letter in the month of March, 1865, to the Most Serene King of Italy, asking him to send to us some person with whom we could treat on such a serious subject. When he acceded to our wishes negotiations were renewed, but, through no fault of ours certainly, they came to no result. They did not fulfil our desire, although, moved by an ardent solicitude for the salvation of souls, to which the Holy See has always given priority in all things, we condescended to invite these negotiations. The matter was recently taken up at the desire of those who are masters of affairs in Italy. But it is impossible for us, venerable brethren, to treat of this subject without expressing profound sorrow and bitter grief.

The holy prelates whom we are about to send to the vacant sees will not only find the ecclesiastical treasuries ruined, but they will absolutely find themselves in want of their ordinary means of support; and what is still worse, they will find the stones of the sanctuary scattered, the asylums of religious perfection deserted, the inmates of the cloisters reduced to utter destitution, and the holy virgins expelled from the religious edifices where, with the help of God, they had retired to live and die on the knees of the Heavenly Spouse. It is sad and painful to send bishops to such sees, especially in a crisis of public affairs like the present. But what is to be done? Give up the project for these reasons? No. These laborers will return to the vine planted by God and watered with the blood of His Son, relying on the Almighty's aid; they will proceed to their work confident in the protection of the Mother of God, who can powerfully assist them. It is she, indeed, the true seat of wisdom, who with her inspiration aiding the efforts of the pastors, will bring to them, in her quality of refuge of sinners, great numbers of wandering souls. Comforter of the afflicted, she will assuage through them the sufferings of the wretched; protectress of Christians, she will bring back to the pastors the respect and filial affection of the people, and thus in the docility and love of the flock they will find relief from the weight of their onerous functions, as well as consolation in the contest they will have to sustain against the enemies of God and the powers of darkness, who are endeavoring to seize the whole field of the Gospel in order to make it a desolate abode. Therefore, amongst the new bishops, we shall provisionally name some who belong to Italy, having confidence that in future consistories we will have an opportunity of preconising others and others still, if the judgments of men, who live according to the exigencies of the time, will harmonize with ours especially in what concerns the election of individuals. It would not be opportune to say more in the present state of things; but the future, unless the justice of the Almighty brings about a change, is but too clearly indicated by the past series of most distressing events. Still we must have confidence in God, who, in concert with the immaculate Virgin and the holy apostles, has, in so striking a manner, protected us beneath the shadow of His wings; and who, in the end, (such at least is our hope) will change our sorrow into joy. Let us endeavor, venerable brethren, to hasten and to ripen this result, so desired in our prayers, by the concord of our souls and the exercise of every christian faith,

From the "American Farmer."

Improvement of Poor Lands.

Mr. Editor: In your October number, a correspondent from Dinwiddie county, asks for some advice in regard to making "*permanent* improvement of poor lands." You have probably answered his inquiry more fully and satisfactorily than I can do, in subsequent numbers which I have not seen. Be this as it may, I am willing to contribute my mite towards "making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before." I might further premise, that I have had some acquaintance with the worn-out lands of the South.

The first operation is to plow the ground *well*; subsoil it if convenient; if this cannot be done, plow deep, five or six inches at least; then put on about thirty-three bushels of lime to the acre. Sow with oats, not too thick, not over two bushels to the acre, cover with a spike harrow and sow clover seed *immediately after the drag*, about six quarts to the acre. Make a drag of light brush, and brush in the clover seed. The sowing of clover seed should follow that of the oats before there is any fall of rain to form a crust. Pass a roller over the ground if the soil be light. This is merely the starting point, and very much depends upon its being done well. I have seen plowing done in the South that I could not call plowing at all, it was only scratching; in fact, I have not seen a plow in the South that would cut and turn over a furrow slice as it ought to be done.

When the crop of oats is taken off, let the young clover grow on until fall, without any stock running on it, and it will start nicely the next spring. Let it grow on the next summer until about half the bloom has turned brown, then turn it under with a good plow. Give it another coat of lime, and let it lie until the following spring, then put it through the same course again with oats and clover, and after this crop of clover is plowed in you may seed it with wheat, or wait until next spring and plant it with corn.

Be careful not to sow the oats too thick so as to smother the clover. The object of sowing oats with the clover is merely to protect it from the scorching rays of the sun, but it will nevertheless help to pay expenses. When the land is worn out or naturally poor, the farmer must grow a few crops *first* for the good of the land, before he begins to grow any for profit to himself, and he will find no system so cheap and effective for the purpose, in my opinion, as the one here recommended.

In regard to the lawn, permit me to add a few words, for I delight to look at a well-kept lawn. The soil must be enriched by top-dressing—lime, guano, phosphate, poudrette, or any other kind of manure—it must have a plentiful supply, and that repeated. This is the first grand requsite. The next is, mow, mow, mow, from spring until autumn, whenever the grass is six inches high, and you will soon have nothing growing on it but what ought to grow there—grass of a lively green. A poor lawn is an unsightly thing.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Jan., 1867. A. M.

A servant girl in Berlin fell against a red hot stove and burned on her arm the date 1809, which was on the stove. The physician who was called on to minister to her looked at the date branded on her arm, and, shaking his head, withdrew, remarking that for so old an injury there was no cure.

Manufactured Midshipmen.

The just printed Navy Register of the United States for 1867 publishes a list of the midshipmen at the National Naval Academy in Annapolis. These appointments are theoretically supposed to be: one midshipman from each Congressional district, with the President's appointments, which are made "at large," or, in special cases, as "sons of naval officers." The same rule obtains in the appointments to West Point cadetships; and a catalogue of that institution would no doubt reveal the fact, which is manifest in the midshipmen's list in the Navy Register, that the Radicals, who now form a large majority in Congress, are filling these places with a considerable number of constructive cadets and manufactured midshipmen, who are appointed from the unrepresented Southern States, where the cadets or midshipmen never resided and do not belong. The Navy Register prints the following among other midshipmen:

Names.	State where born.	State from which Appointed.	State of which Resident.
Geo. J. Mitchell	Penn.	La.	Penn.
Edwin S. Jacob	Va.	Va.	Va.
Hobart L. Tremaine	N. Y.	S. C.	N. Y.
Seaton Schroeder	D. C.	S. C.	N. Y.
Alfred Elliot	D. C.	S. C.	D. C.
Roswell H. Jerome	N. Y.	S. C.	N. Y.
J. T. C. Hoffman	Ill.	Texas.	Ill.
Geo. W. Tyler	Conn.	La.	Conn.
James D. Adams	N. Y.	Miss.	N. Y.
A. R. Carpenter	N. Y.	Texas.	N. Y.
Edward M. Day	N. J.	La.	N. Y.
R. G. Davenport	D. C.	Ga.	D. C.
Timothy D. Bolles	Mass.	Ark.	Mass.
Edward T. Welles	Conn.	Texas.	Conn.
John B. Collins	La.	La.	La.

Now, if a State is in the Union sufficiently to be represented at West Point or Annapolis, it is in enough to be represented at Washington. If not, we insist that these young New York South Carolinians and Massachusetts Arkansans who are drawing $500 a year pay as midshipmen and are receiving a first-class education at the national expense, should at once be sent to the States from which they are constructively appointed, to remain and sympathize with the rejected Representatives who are unable to obtain seats in Congress from the same Southern States.

New York World.

The Talent it Requires to make a Newspaper.

Those of our friends who innocently suppose that publishing a newspaper is a very small matter, are respectfully referred to the following brilliant array of genius and talent expended on one single daily, the New Orleans Crescent.

Col. J. O. Nixon, editor-in-chief and proprietor; Judge Wm. M. Semple, first assistant editor and manager; Durant Deponte, principal writing editor; Gen. S. B. Buckner, D. C. Jenkins, writing and literary editors, especially of Sunday edition; E. W. Halsey, writing editor; A. J. Wagner, J. T. Hainses, news editors; G. J. Punch, commercial editor; Daniel Scully, N. Bartlett, Geo. Catlin, C. O. Plannagan, reporters; V. Dentzel, river reporter; George Duncan, marine reporter; J. D. Dewis, foreman; G. G. Cooper, J. C. Murray, F. Owens, and R. T. Hall, assistants.

Previous to the war two editors-in-chief, who were also proprietors, the senior of whom was Col. Nixon, one news editor, one local reporter, one commercial editor, one river reporter, one marine reporter, one foreman, and one assistant foreman, constituted the editorial staff of the Crescent, and the paper was as large then as it is now.

Brought To.

The career of Captain Charles C Moore, (with the firm of L. H. Moore & Simpson, Richmond, Va.) *alias* Dr. Jordan, *alias*—a gay Lothario was cut suddenly short on Monday evening by the arrival of some gentlemen from the upper counties, who recognized him as a most consummate swindler. The said Moore represented himself here as a captain of Kentucky Cavalry during the war, and for nearly a year has been sojourning in this county, having succeeded in imposing on one or two generous families with a story that he was forced by the yankees to leave his native State.

He figured in Warren last year, as a Dr. Jordan, and we understand made quite a reputation as a physician. It was from Warren that he Butlerized a Watch, Saddle and Horse, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Dr. Jordan effected a stampede on Monday night and the Captain is no *Moore*.

If a laddie meets a lassie walking in the street; if the lassie wear a "tilter"—shows an ankle neat; if the wind in rudely blowing, lifts her skirts too high; and laddie sees the ankle, need a lassie cry? Every lassie wears a "tilter" and a "hinderpest," and a metal "palpitator" on her snowy breast. If when married to the lassie these false charms he spy; if he says "I'm sold, by jingo!" need a lassie cry?

The past winter, although severe, and exerting a bad influence on navigation by closing up all the harbors, it is generally admitted by our exchanges, has been an exceeding fair one for the farmers. Snow enough fell to protect the wheat, and there is every prospect of abundant crops.

A Portland schoolmaster complains that the boys hide bottles of liquor under their seats, and get helplessly drunk in school? Why don't he take it out of their hides?

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 12th inst., by John J. Conoley, Esq., Mr. MATHEW HERRING, of this city, to Miss MAGGIE A. JENKINS, of Onslow County.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday the 14th inst., of Typhoid Pneumonia, at the residence of W. J. Penny, Mrs. PENNINAH FARROW, relict of the late John Farrow, deceased, aged 52 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The deceased was a faithful wife, a devoted mother, an humble consistent christian, and her death has cast a shadow over her loved ones, which, to the bereaved and afflicted can only be dispersed by the hope that our loss is her eternal gain, and that she has gone to serve God in that holy city, where there is no more death, neither sorrow nor sighing.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

E. TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

Oct. 4 35-wtf

BROKE JAIL!

IN Onslow County, on Saturday night, 23d inst., Cæsar White, Silas Green, Frank Fadrick and Nathan Murrill, all colored. I will pay a reward of ten dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me of each of the above prisoners, and one hundred dollars for sufficient evidence to convict the person or persons who aided them to escape from prison.

E. MURRILL, Sheriff.

march 8 5-3t

Newbern Commercial copy three times and send bill to this office.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

The Bankrupt Law—Its Offices.

We find in a valued exchange (the Baltimore *Sun*), a faithful synopsis of the operations of the Bankrupt law recently passed by Congress, and soon to be put in operation :

"The law provides for the appointment in each congressional district of the United States of one or more officers called Registers in Bankruptcy. These officers are to be selected by the Chief Justice of the United States. Their business will be to act as deputies of the district judge in all matters relating to bankrupt estates. Their compensation will be derived from fees and itinerant charges upon a scale to be fixed by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is calculated that the office will, in no case, be worth less than one thousand dollars per annum, and in the principal towns and commercial centres will be very lucrative. Some idea may be formed of the importance and value of the office, when it is remembered that the bankrupt act practically supersedes the insolvent laws of all the States. So that at the least the fees of each register will, in number, equal the aggregate of all the fees in insolvency of all the State courts in his congressional district, and as the rate of fees in bankruptcy may fairly be assumed, according to the ratio of fees in the federal courts, to be four times the rate of like services in the State courts, it will at once be seen that the office is a nice little provision. The nominations for these places rest with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, exclusively, and not with the district judges."

It is stated that already "the Chief Justice is overrun with applications for these snug little posts of power and patronage, so that he has been obliged to mitigate the importunate eagerness of expectants with the statement that he will not make known his selections until after the court shall have fixed the scale of fees, in April. This breathing spell will give the opportunity to those who have not yet sent on their recommendations to make known their claims and pretentions. The office of register is not only valuable for the fees and emoluments, but as for the most part, the registers will, under the provisions of the bill, have the appointment of the trustees or assignees in bankruptcy, and, according to the practice under the former law, some two or three men are selected as standing or general assignees. Here is a source of patronage of very considerable importance in a small way.

"Having a complete copy of the law before us now, we find that it embraces not only the bankruptcy of individuals and partnerships, but, by the 37th section, the provisions of the law are extended over all moneyed, business or commercial corporations and joint stock companies. All these bodies, like individuals, may be forced into bankruptcy, at the instance of any of their creditors, whenever they shall evade the service of legal process, 'or shall conceal or remove any of their property to avoid its being attached, taken, or sequestered on legal process, or shall make any assignment, gift, sale, conveyance, or transfer of their estate, property, rights or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud or hinder their creditors, or when, being bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, they shall make any payment, gift, grant, sale, conveyance, or transfer of money or other property, estate, rights or credits, or give any warrant to confess a judgment or procure or suffer their property to be taken on legal process, with intent to give a preference to one or more creditors, or to any persons liable for them as endorsers, sureties or otherwise, or with any intent to defeat or delay the operation of the bankrupt law, or who, being a banker, merchant or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within fourteen days.' When such person or corporation is declared bankrupt, the assignee may recover back the money or property so paid, conveyed, sold or assigned contrary to the act, and the creditor participating in the fraud is excluded from all dividends out of the bankrupt estate.

"These provisions against dishonest dealings by individuals and corporations seem to be very comprehensive and complete, and to make every reasonable provision against the corrupt practices of trade, which have done so much to confound the guilty with the unfortunate. Hereafter it will be impossible for corporation, bank or individual to stop or suspend payment, and defy creditors. At the expiration of fourteen days dishonored commercial paper must be met, or the bankrupt assignee will prevent the perpetration of further mischief, the wasting of assets, and will take from the too-willing friend who has been accessory to false credit all the collaterals with which he has hedged round his own safety at the expense of others."

The Supplementary Military Bill.

The telegraph furnishes us with a copy of the bill supplementary to and explanatory of the Military Act of the last Congress, as it passsd the Senate on Saturday night. We suppose it will have passed the House before we go to press in the same form or nearly so as it came from the Senate. After what has been done, we see nothing particularly objectionable in this measure, viewed merely as a means to carry out the unlawful and tyrannical enactments of the former Congress, except the sixth section, which requires all officers making registration of votes and conducting elections, during the operation of the act to take the "iron-clad" test oath. In most counties it places these important matters under the charge either of strangers, ignorant or bad men. Of the three we prefer the former, for at least we have a chance that persons will be selected, who under that portion of the oath which requires them faithfully to perform their duties, will act justly and honorably.

In the debate in the Senate pending the passage of the bill, the Radical Senators made no secret of the object desired to be accomplished by this supplementary bill, as also in the enactment of the Military bill, the debate and the action turning entirely upon what was supposed to be the interest of the party, spurred up somewhat by the unexpected losses in New Hampshire and the threatening appearance of political affairs in Connecticut. Mr. Fessenden, desiring to appear somewhat conservative, offered an amendment providing that after the completion of the registration provided for in any State, the commanding general shall furnish a certified copy thereof to the Provisional Governor of the State for which the same was made, and whenever thereafter the provisional government of said State shall, by legal enactment, provide that a Convention shall be called for the purpose of framing a constitution and civil government, and shall furnish a certified copy thereof to the commanding general, he shall direct that a Convention shall be held, and shall appoint the time and place for holding it.

As explained by himself, the object of the amendment was to commit the choice of coming back to the people of the South themselves, as the Democratic party charged the majority with a design to keep the Southern States out. He wanted them back, but did not want them forced in.—He wanted them either to come in or stay out of their own free will. But even this appearance of liberality, for under the operation of the Shellabarger amendment to the Sherman bill no option is left to us, was voted down by a vote of thirty-two to fourteen.

The amendment gave rise to considerable discussion, however, as to the effect of their legislation upon the future prospects of the Radical party. Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Mr. Drake, of Missouri, two new aspirants for leadership of the extreme wing of the party, were especially bitter on the South. This was to be expected of Mr. Drake, who was an original secessionist, and is determined to prove his present loyalty by outstripping the "original panel." Gov. Morton positively asserted that if the seceded States are not back in the Union before the Presidential canvass of 1868, the success of the Radical party is very problematical, which Mr. Nye, with equal certainty, predicted reconstruction and the downfall and overthrow of the party would go hand in hand. Mr. Wilson was of the opinion that Congress had done its work so completely, that whether reconstruction was speedy or delayed, the Radicals would have a majority in all the Southern States, and the shackles had been bound so firmly and so much had been exacted of the Southern people, that he had not the heart to demand more.

The result of these deliberations is embraced in the bill to be found in the telegraphic columns, and whatever effect it may have, its purpose is manifest from the sentiments of their leaders given above.—We have before expressed our opinion upon the subject. We are glad that Congress has continued in the exercise of its power over the matter of reconstruction, and will end by a vote what would probably have been the incipiency of a wicked and dangerous movement by men plotting mischief—who care neither for white or black, so that they be promoted. Whatever we are compelled to do by the command of Congress, we hope it will be done peaceably, and in accordance with the mandates of the "powers that be." We desire to accept nothing unlawful, resistance is more than useless, and inaction is equally dangerous. Therefore we see but little to be regretted in this last action of the Senate, while we deplore the spirit which actuated it.

The Standard and Ourself.

Gov. Holden is so steeped in political chicanery that it troubles neither his conscience nor his action to misrepresent an opponent or dodge an issue. A few days since, in noticing from the columns of the *Standard* the prominent part assigned to Col. Harris, of Rutherford, in the grand affiliation being attempted by certain whites with the colored people of Raleigh, and reviewing the political history of that gentleman during the past twelve months, showing his consistent hostility to every movement looking to conferring upon the blacks any privilege whatever, until the Congress of the United States gave to that race the right of suffrage, when, *presto change*, we find him the foremost man courting the favor of the newly enfranchised citizens.

Gov. Holden denies not a word of this, for he knows we "speak by the book," but he holds up his hands in holy horror because we remarked that Col. Harris was the "chief fugleman" to conduct the colored people into the camps of Holden and his followers, and speaks of our bitter denunciations of this gentleman. We know Col. Harris too well to suppose such trifling nonsense will meet his approval. We believe him to be bold and fearless in his political positions, and as the *Standard* says, "an honest man, and acts from his own convictions." Therefore, we think, he has respect for us, and in his heart, most devoutly despises the dishonesty and vacillations of Gov. Holden. Col. Harris has been as consistent and determined in his hostility to conferring any civil or political privileges upon the negro, as any man who has figured in the legislative history of the State, which he himself has taken great pains to place upon record. It was, therefore, most unfortunate, we repeat, that he was chosen the *file-leader*, since Gov. Holden objects to *fugleman*, to lead the colored people into the camps of Holden and his followers.

We have nothing to reply to the attempt of the *Standard* to curry favor with the two very respectable colored men, Hughes and Lockett, by misrepresenting us. He is welcome to all he may profit by it, but we are prepared to prove what we then said in regard to them, and here repeat it :

> "As for Messrs. Taylor and Richardson, the other two delegates, we are sorry to see such very respectable men as H. T. Hughes and Handy Lockett keeping such company. We had thought better of them, and trust upon second thought they will act with more discretion. We have been acquainted with all four for some years, and the two latter, black though they be, will suffer in the estimation of the good people of that city by the association. If Governor Holden desires to secure the support of the blacks of this State he cannot do it by the use of such material. It is too great a presumption upon their ignorance of what is to their interest, and neither their pride or their feeling can be enlisted by sending into their midst men who are not remarkable for their standing, moral, social or intellectual."

The intelligent colored people of Raleigh know that neither their moral, political, social or material welfare will be enhanced by following such guides, and they cannot be wheeled into line under such leaders.—Messrs. Taylor and Richardson have been raised in that community, and the newly enfranchised population in and about that city know what they have heretofore done for them and how much honesty there is in their present friendship.

Ah ! Governor, you know neither whites nor blacks have confidence in you, and consequently your power for evil is gone, but we tell you, if you desire to enroll the colored people of North Carolina in your ranks, such material as you are sending among them will not accomplish it.

Loyalty.

> "The Wilmington *Journal*, publishing the order of Gen. Robinson declaring the military reconstruction act the law in the two Carolinas, says : "In connection with the above order we would advise everybody to read Bill Arp's letter published in the *Journal* yesterday." The political atmosphere in this State would be much improved if Gen. Sickles would put his finger on, and stop the breath for a while of such papers as the Wilmington *Journal*."—*Standard*.

Generals Sickles and Robinson, in common with every honorable man, must have contempt for such exhibitions as the above. We published the order of General Robinson, expressing some surprise that it should precede that of the military commander or the district, and in connection with our being thrown into a territorial condition, called attention to the very humorous and pointed letter of Bill Arp, using the following language :

> "In connection with the above order, we would advise everybody to read Bill Arp's letter published in the *Journal* yesterday. Let everybody attend to their business and all will be we l."

Could General Sickles or Gov. Holden himself give better advice. We know neither General Sickles nor General Robinson, but have met the forces commanded by the former on fields, where cravens, be they Governors or citizens, will never be found, whoever may be the commander of under whatever flag they may fight.

We expect and invite the scrutiny of Gen. Sickles and his subordinates, to the course pursued by this paper. It will be found as law-abiding, if not so superficially "loyal" and cringing as the *Standard*. In the trying ordeal through which the people of the South must necessarily pass, we shall so act that at its close we will have nothing to regret, and do nothing for which our children need blush. If loyalty consists in an observance of the laws and Constitution of the United States, and respect for our oaths to support and maintain them, then we are loyal ; but if the test be to forget the years of suffering, privation, pillage and blood through which we passed, and to brand with infamy the memory of our heroic and noble dead, then are we disloyal. Rather let our right hands forget their cunning than we should do aught to blot out their memory ; rather let our tongues cleave to the roof of our mouths, than utter one word in disparagement of the cause for which they died.

While upon this subject we will take occasion to regret that during our temporary absence, a remark was made in reference to Gov. Holden in our columns, which, though only intended as a pleasantry, might be construed into a reflection upon his character. We do not thus desire to attack our political foes. No one knows better than Governor Holden what our feelings towards him are. In our youth and early manhood, we were devoted political admirers of, and had a warm personal attachment for, him. His paper was our political text-book, and from that source we learned secession, and then was implanted in our breast the spirit which culminated in armed resistance to what the *Standard* told us was a despicable tyranny. He "fired our Southern heart," but kept his own designedly and villainously cool. If for such conduct there is now in the unnatural and demoralized state of society and the chaotic condition of the Government a reward, he certainly is entitled to it. We covet neither his expectations nor the heart that deserves them.

The Voting Population of the State.

In an editorial upon the above subject, the Raleigh *Sentinel* submits some very important and interesting facts which bear forcibly upon our present condition. The number of voters, under the operation of the Act of Congress, as well as the relative strength of white and colored voters, are questions of increasing interest, as the time rapidly approaches for the official promulgation of orders by the Department Commander for the registration to begin. Our estimate of the voting population of the State does not vary materially from that of the *Sentinel*. The option is not left to us to remain under military government, and by that means to protect our suffrage laws from sudden change, but whatever course the Southern States pursue, the law, so far as it relates to the right of suffrage and disfranchisement of certain citizens, goes into immediate operation. Resistance would only increase the evil, and inaction transfer the oppression from the Federal to the State government. To submit to inevitable necessity and bow to irresistible force, cannot of itself disgrace us. Our duty is plain, however hard and bitter it may be to perform.

General Sickles will no doubt, soon after his assumption of the command of his District, issue orders and regulations necessary to put in operation the provisions of the Military law. He is a lawyer of ability, and we may therefore expect from him an interpretation of the laws of Reconstruction according to their strict legal construction. We suppose he will make known by his orders who are disfranchised under the bill, that it may not be left to the uncertain and, probably, partizan interpretation of registration officers.

The largest vote ever cast in North Carolina was that given in the election at which Governor Ellis was elected over Mr. John Pool, the number being a little over 112,000. We suppose there was then not more than 115,000 or 116,000 voters in the State, as the excitement and interest attending that canvass brought out nearly every one entitled to vote who was in the State and able to get to the polls.

There must then be fully 100,000 persons entitled to vote under the operation of the Constitution of the State, of whom not more than 10,000 are disfranchised under the Act of Congress, which number will be greatly diminished if General Sickles' interpetation of the Act is as has been reliably reported to us. There certainly must be 90,000 white voters under the Act.—Allowing the same proportion of voters to the total population among the blacks as the whites, there were about 45,000 previous to the war who, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, would have been entitled to vote. Added to the ordinary casualties during the war, there has been an alarming fatality among that class during the first twelve months after the cessation of hostilities and a considerable emigration northward, and also a very large exodus to the more Southern States during the past Fall and Winter. We are satisfied that this voting population will not therefore exceed 30,000 or 35,000, making the total present voting strength of the State 120,000 or 125,000.

The number of anti-Johnson white men, for we know not how otherwise to classify the North Carolina Radicals, in the State, can only be a matter of conjecture; but we are confident they are very limited, say 10,000 or 15,000 in all. With whom the colored vote will be cast is a matter also of doubt. We hardly think it will be given as a whole to either of the parties which will exist in the State—the more intelligent and respectable will go with the Conservatives, while the ignorant will be governed by the views of their employers or led off by the false hopes and promises of demagouges.

We are satisfied that if our people will only *unite*, without respect to former parties or present names, that the great conservative element can and will control the State—we can by this course shun the dangers which have destroyed the last vestige of justice and law in Tennessee and Missouri ; from the fate of those people at least we may be saved.

The Late Professor Phillips, D. D.

We have received from an esteemed friend, the following particulars in reference to the death of Dr. Phillips, and facts in relation to his long and valuable services at the University of the State.

"The death of Dr. Phillips was no less remarkable in all the incidents connected with the final scene, than that of Dr. Mitchell, and the friends of neither, if permitted to select time, place and manner, would have chosen one different from that assigned by Providence to each. Dr. Mitchell passed in an instant from time to eternity, in one of the wildest and most inaccessible gorges of the Alleghanies, and has, for his burial place the loftiest eminence on the Continent, east of the Rocky Mountains, which bears and immortalizes his name.—Dr. Phillips' dropped down at the base of the pulpit in which he had ministered for thirty years, and expired in the presence of the fond classes for whom he had so often prayed with earnestness, tenderness and pathos, peculiarly his own, to each member of whom, in addition to religious teachings, he had given instruction in his favorite science.

"Dr. Caldwell, the first President of the University, began his career as professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy on the 1st of November, 1796. Dr. Mitchell succeeded him on the 1st of February, 1817, and Dr. Phillips succeeded Dr. Mitchell in July, 1826, when the latter passed from the Mathematical to the Chemical Chair, as the successor of Dr. Olmsted, who had accepted the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in Yale College. Dr. Caldwell died in the 39th, Dr. Mitchell in the 40th, and Dr. Phillips in the 41st year of his services, and the three discharged the duties of the Mathematical Chair during a period of seventy years. The counties of Caldwell and Mitchell are enduring monuments which our legislative councils have gratefully and gracefully erected to the memory of the two former. The last is no less worthy of a similar memorial. At present

> "His pupil's hearts are his funeral urn,
> And should sculptured stone be denied him,
> *There* will his name be found, when in turn
> We lay our heads beside him."

Commendable.

The editors of the Wilson *North Carolinian* declared their intention sometime since to devote ten per cent. of their proceeds towards the education and improvement of the destitute children of deceased soldiers of Wilson county. We see from that journal that steps will be taken immediately by the generous proprietors to carry out their commendable charity. Their example is certainly worthy of imitation.—We append the following notice from that enterprizing paper :

> "TO THE MAGISTRATES OF WILSON COUNTY.
>
> "In accordance with a promise made some months since, to the effect that it was the intention of the Proprietors of this Journal to appropriate ten per cent. of their proceeds, toward founding a scholarship to be known as the "North Carolinian Scholarship," for the education and improvement of the destitute children of deceased soldiers of Wilson county, we earnestly request the Magistrates of the county to aid us in perfecting the preliminary arangements to this step by at once giving us the names and ages of the orphan children in their respective localities, who require pecuniary assistance to enable them to obtain a good English education."

National Convention.

In the proceedings of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland on Friday last, the Speaker laid before that body the following letter from Gov. Worth enclosing the resolutions of the General Assembly of this State proposing a National Convention of all the States of the Union "to propose such amendments to the Constitution as shall seem fitted to promote the general welfare, the peace, harmony and prosperity of the Union of the United States."

Gov. Worth's letter addressed to Gov. Swan is as follows :

> "I herewith enclose to you resolutions of the General Assembly of this State, proposing a plan for composing our national troubles in exact conformity with the constitution of the United States. If these resolutions shall meet the approval of the States and of Congress, I do not doubt that the result will be such mutual concessions as will lead to a cordial restoration of the relations among the States which of old made the American Union the pride of our people and the envy of the nations.
>
> JONATHAN WORTH.
> Governor of North Carolina.

There were seventy-two fires in New York city during February.

The Flood in the Southwest.

The flood in the Southwest has been very destructive to both life and property. The country surrounding the Arkansas river has been overflowed, and great loss of property and suffering of the inhabitants has been experienced.

The *Gazette's* Nashville special says:

> "The reports of the suffering at Chattanooga and other places along the Tennessee river are appalling. At Chattanooga on the 12th, the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep in the city.—Many houses are toppling over and others are floating away. The mayor with a posse of citizens and soldiers, were foraging among the loaded cars for food. The agents of the railroad protested, but the mayor said the people were starving. Twenty-five dead bodies were seen floating ing down the river at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 12th. The loss of property is estimated at a million of dollars. Gen. Carlin, at Nashville, was making efforts to send rations through to Chattanooga."
>
> CAIRO, March 15.—The levee near Mound City broke this morning. The breach is forty feet wide and six inches deep. The citizens are sinking a boat in the crevasse, and doing all they can to prevent an inundation of the town. The levees about Cairo are intact, and are believed to be capable of withstanding the flood at its maximum.
>
> CINCINNATI, March 13.—The river at this point is higher than at any time since 1856. There are now forty-four feet six inches in the channel, and rising about one inch per hour.
>
> LOUISVILLE, KY., March 13th.—The river rose 9 inches in 14 hours up to 8.30 this morning, and is now within 4 feet of the rise of 1847, and 5 feet of that of 1832, rising 1 inch per hour.

THE HALF YEARLY ABSTRACT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.

This is a Medical work, issued every six months, by Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia, being an analytical and critical digest of the principal British and Continental Medical works published in the preceding six months.

We have read some few pages in the above work, and think we may at least call the attention of the Medical faculty to the propriety of paying some attention to the various reports it gives from the practical science of Medicine and Surgery. We do not pretend to have any opinion relative to such matters, but it does strike us that much is to be yet learned—not only in Medicine and Surgery, but in every branch of Medical science.

Death of Professor Phillips.

We learn from a private letter received here on Friday morning, dated Chapel Hill, North Carolina, March 15th, that Professor Phillips, the oldest professor in the University at Chapel Hill, died suddenly on the morning of the 14th inst., sitting in his seat in the Chapel, while the bell was ringing for prayer. There was only one student with him at the time he was attacked, but the alarm soon brought other students and professors into the Chapel. Prof. P. did not utter a groan or speak a word after his attack. The venerable professor was highly esteemed and respected. He was about seventy-eight years old at the time of his death.

"Getting on High Mountains."

The celebrated Georgia satirist, Bill Arp, never gave better advice than that contained in the closing paragraph of his last letter "On the Situation." "Hope for the best, my friends," says he, "Attend to your business, *keep off a high mountain*, and all will be well.

The disabilities of the Military Bill, the terrible powers and patronage of Congress are "mighty demoralizing," and several or *more* may be induced to "fall down and worship," having followed Stevens to the "top of a high mountain :"

> "I am afraid that while Jo Brown was in Washington somebody carried him up onto a high mountain, and showed him a Kingdom or two, and he fell down and worshipped. These little kingdoms that a man sometimes sees from the top of a mountain are mighty demoralizing."
>
> *Bill Arp, March 8th.*
>
> "Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution removing the disability from holding office from Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, and R. M. Patton, of Alabama. Referred to the Judiciary committee."—*Proceedings of United States Senate, March 16th.*
>
> "THE STANDARD AN OFFICIAL PAPER.
>
> "Under the act of Congress approved March 2d, 1867, the *North Carolina Standard* has been selected by Hon. Ed. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, as one of the papers in this State to publish the laws and treaties of the United States, and, also all advertisements ordered by the Courts and Executive Departments of the United States. The *Standard* will, therefore, publish by authority the laws of the United States, and all notices of or advertisements from the United States Marshal, the Assessors and Collectors of the Revenue, and the Army, Navy and Postoffice Department."
>
> *Raleigh Standard, March 19th.*
>
> "Hope for the best, my friends. Don't imagine you see panters and injuns, because you are in a Territory. Dont mistake a Bureau track for a bear sign. Don't fear it will be sickly, because Florida is hitched onto our diggins. Attend to your business, keep off of a high mountain, and all will be well. I would say more, but my wife's music has begun.
>
> "Yours, respectfully,
> "BILL ARP."

From Washington—News and Gossip.

THE MACHINERY BILL—INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

As announced in our telegraphic columns, yesterday morning, the Senate, on Saturday night at midnight, passed, by a vote of 38 to 2, the bill "supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States."—The bill, as it passed the Senate, is in the nature of a substitute for that which passed the House of Representatives on the 11th instant. It was reported from the Judiciary Committee by Senator Trumbull, on Wednesday last, and has since undergone considerable amendment. The measure will now go to the House, and it is probable the whole matter will have to be settled by a Committee of Conference. The two Senators who voted against the bill were Messrs. Buckalew and Hendricks, all the other democrats being absent. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, voted yea.

The main features of the bill were given in our paper yesterday morning. It will be observed that the white voter is to be subjected, before being registered, to a stringent oath, and that no person is eligible to act as a register or judge of the elections who is unable or unwilling to take the "iron clad test oath," of July 26, 1862, pronounced by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. For the benefit of all desirous of serving their country in this capacity, we publish elsewhere this oath.—Mr. Howard proposed an amendment, framed somewhat like the marriage obligation, to "love, cherish and obey" (until death do us part, etc.,) requiring the voter to swear that he "is sincerely attached to the Government and Union of the United States." This bit of sentiment was stricken out, however, before the bill was passed.

The protracted debate of Friday, and the ten hours' debate of Saturday, was not participated in at all by the minorty. The whole question of reconstruction, which was so thoroughly exhausted by the Thirty-ninth, Congress, was again gone over, but, as remarked by Mr. Trumbull, it was a mere rehash of the old arguments. The opinions of different Senators, as to its bearings on the future of the Radical party, and the side-talking which was constantly occurring, were, however, of much interest, and very suggestive of coming, if not indicative of present, trouble in the ranks of the dominant party.

The debate showed some of the widest vagaries of the run mad Radicals. Mr. Tipton, for instance, one of the new Senators from Nebraska, who is a minister of the Gospel, is not satisfied with the enfranchisement of the male negroes, but in his seat, yesterday, declared that to break forever the rebel power, he was in favor of giving the ballot to the African women.—Mr. Nye knew that a rebel could not be washed clean of his sins in a hundred years, nor in all time, and they should never again be admitted to share in this government.

Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, was equally as decided on this point. The old leaders of the Republican party, such as Messrs. Trumbull and Fessenden of the Senate, and Bingham of the House, never imagined, when they inaugurated the crusade against State rights, that such doctrines as are now boldly advocated would even be whispered, and they stood aghast at the spectacle. They have sown the storm, and they must reap the whirlwind.

Mr. Trumbull, who managed the bill, lost his temper during the debate, and asserted that he had no doubt that there were Senators present who were working to defeat the bill, because they did not intend to let the Southern States back; thus incautiously acknowledging the justice of a charge which has heretofore been so strenuously denied.

During the debate on the bill, Mr. Nye also cited the political condition of Maryland, which State, he said, was well nigh in rebellion last year, as an additional reason for bearing with the heavy hand on the South. He said that every man in Maryland who sympathized with the rebellion is a voter, and the result is that a man had been elected to the Senate who crowned his ministerial career, when retiring from the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, by transferring a million of dollars from New York to New Orleans for the rebels to seize.

Mr. Johnson interrupted Mr. Nye by declaring his disbelief in any such statement, and said that Mr. Thomas had been elected by a nearly unanimous vote, and he submitted it was going rather too far to discuss a gentleman's right to a seat in this Senate before he presented himself.

Mr. Nye replied that he did not wish to disturb the equilibrium of his friend, but he was only showing the beauties of Maryland registration.

One remark made by Mr. Wilson, however, is important to the North, and contains a world of warning. He said he was anxious for the immediate admission of the South, with universal negro suffrage, chiefly because it would secure the right of the negro to vote in every Northern State. Doubtless the subjugation of the Southern people will be swiftly followed by the humiliation of the Northern States. Nor can it be expected that Southern representatives, of whatever kind, will interpose any difficulties in the way of accomplishing such an object by Congress, while still smarting under the exactions countenanced by its constituency.

Wilson, it is said, is now classed among the Conservatives.(!) During the debate he extended his arms widely, and professed a desire to "embrace" the whole South, but when closely catechised by Nye and Howard he consented to exclude rebels from his universal "hug." A place so near his heart was reserved for his favored "race and color." He, nevertheless, indignantly rebuked those Senators for demagogism in revamping the senseless abuses about "red-handed rebels"—the stale lies about "Andersonville starvation," "cruelties to negroes," and such like—which, he contended, were well enough in time of war, but utterly out of place in these times of profound peace. It was retorted by Nye that what he had just uttered, and which was considered by Wilson as "demagogism," he had heard uttered a thousand times by his rebuker, and Howard charged him with entertaining a purpose (attempted to be concealed by pretended friendliness to the South) of erecting negro governments there—a thing Mr. Howard affected to consider of most monstrous iniquity.

ILLNESS OF MR. STEVENS—CONFISCATION.

Thad. Stevens has been ill several days. It is doubtful whether he lives to see the promised (confiscated) land. It is, however, said that he will make his confiscation speech, as soon as he is able. His confiscation bill excites much comment, but Wshington corespondents represent that it has no chance of being enacted.

PRIVATE MILES BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

General Charles G. Halpine, of the New York *Citizen*, was examined by the Judiciary committee of the House, Saturday, regarding his recent conversation with the President, reported by himself, and published in the New York *Citizen*. It is understood that his testimony verified the statement of the report. Gen. Fullerton was also before the committee, Friday, but his examination will be completed for several days.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF FEDERAL OFFICERS.

An official document from the War Department informs Congress and the public what is the annual pay and allowances of all kinds of the different officers of the army. Grant, $18,120 ; Sherman, $14,814 ; Halleck, $7,717 ; Meade, $7,717 ; Sheridan, $7,717 ; Thomas, $7,717 ; McDowell, $5,517 ; Rosecrans, $5,517 ; Colonels, $4,500 ; Lieutenant Colonels, $3,994 ; Majors, $3,765 ; Captains, $3,049 ; First Lieutenants, $2,713, and Second Lieutenants, $2,653.

SUMNER WILL NOT RETIRE.

Mr. Sumner has authorized an official denial of the statement that he intended to retire from public life at the close of this Congress. He will hold on to his seat in the Senate as long as Massachusetts thinks proper to send him here.

DEATH OF HON. CHARLES F. EAMES.

The Hon. Charles F. Eames, died in Washington Friday afternoon, in his fifty-fifth year, after a protracted illness. He was a distinguished member of the bar, and about a month ago he was overtaken by illness while addressing the bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. Eames was a native of New Braintree, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College. He had served as United States Minister at Venezula, after having held the office of Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has nominated Henry W. Wells as Consul to Naples ; also John W. Frazier for Assessor, and Alexander Crawford for Collector of the first district of Pennsylvania.

Buying and Selling Grain by the Cental.

The "cental," or system of buying and selling grain by the 100 pounds, which is now in general use in the West and in a few Eastern cities, is likely to create some confusion in the quotations, but in order that buyers and sellers may avoid error, we give a rule by which they can make their own calculations : "The standard weight of wheat per bushel is sixty pounds ; corn and rye fifty-six pounds ; oats, thirty-two pounds ; barley, forty-eight pounds. The price per bushel being given, to find the per cental, multiply the price per bushel by one hundred, and divide by the number of pounds in a bushel. For instance, at $1 50 per bushel for wheat, what is the price per cental ?—150x100—15,000x60—$2 50—which is the price per cental.—Again, the price per cental being given, to find the price per bushel multiply the price per cental by the number of pounds in a bushel and divide by one hundred. Example: At $2 50 per cental, what is the price per bushel of sixty pounds ?—250x60—15,000x100—$1 50, the price per bushel.

From a Northern Letter Writer.

The Surrender at Appomattox C. H.

Generals Grant, Ord and Sheridan, with three or four staff officers each, went up to the court-house, and of our staff there were three, a senior aid, the chief of staff, and the adjutant general. The town consists of five houses, a tavern, and a court-house, all on one street, and that was boarded up at one end to keep the cows out. On the right hand side as we went in, was the principal residence, owned by Mr. McLean, and to this house General Grant was conducted to meet General Lee.—At the fence, the whole party dismounted, and walking up a narrow grass plat to the house noticed General Lee's horse nibbling there in charge of an orderly, who was holding his own as well.

General Grant entered the house with one or two of his staff, and the rest of us sat down on the piazza and waited. Mr. McLean was out there too, but was so much excited that he did not know where his pump was, or if he had any, or if not, couldn't tell us where there was a spring. In a moment Colonel Babcock came out smiling, whirled his hat around his head once, and beckoned Generals Ord and Sheridan to come in. They walked the floor silently as people do who have the first peep at a baby, and after a while Gen. Lee came out and signalled to his orderly to bridle his horse.

While this was being done he stood on the lowest step of the piazza, (we had all risen respectfully as he passed down) and looking over into the valley towards his army, smote his hands together several times in an absent sort of way, utterly unconscious of the people about him, and seeming to see nothing till his horse was led in front of him. As he stood there he appeared to be about sixty years of age, a tall, soldierly figure of a man, with a full gray beard, and a new suit of grey clothes, a high, grey felt hat with a cord, long buskin gauntlets, high riding boots, and a beautiful sword. He was all that our fancy had painted him, and he had the sympathy of all of us as he rode away.

Just as he gathered up his bridle General Grant went down the steps, and passing in front of his horse, touched his hat to General Lee, who made a similar salute, and left the yard and returned to his own lines with his orderly and single staff officer who had accompanied him to the interview and was said to have been Colonel Marshall, his Chief of Staff, a quiet looking man in spectacles, looking more like one of thought than of action. General Grant presented something of a contrast to Gen. Lee in the way of uniform, not only in color, but in style and general effect. He had a sugar-loaf hat almost peculiar to himself, a frock-coat unbuttoned and splashed with mud, a dark vest, dark blue pantaloons tucked into top boots, muddy also, and no sword.

His countenance was not relaxed at all, and not a muscle in his face told tales on his thoughts. If he was very much pleased by the surrender of Lee, nothing in his air or manner indicated it. The joyful occasion did'nt seem to awaken in him a responsive echo, and he went and mounted his horse and rode away silently, to send off a dispatch which should electrify the North, and set all the church bells ringing on this happy Sunday evening.

Northern Paper.

Suffering at the South—Wretched and Pitiable Condition of the People in the Rebel States.

The following paragraphs are from a private letter of an officer of the United States army—a Northern man—now on duty in South Carolina, to a relative in New York, published in the Times. There is abundant reason for believing that the picture it gives of Southern suffering and humiliation, terrible as it is, is not overdrawn. It seems incredible that men should exist who are willing, for political purposes, to add still further to wretchedness so extreme:

——, SOUTH CAROLINA, March, 1867.

* * I don't hear much about Mr. Peabody's bequest, what I do hear generally is praise and a certain measure of gratitude. The truth is, that these people are so tortured with debt and poverty that they hardly mind anything which has not a direct relation to getting daily bread and necessary raiment. I do hope to God that we never shall approach the horrible crime and cruelty of confiscation or any similar measure of mere vengeance. Looking at this desolated and pauperized community of widows and orphans in the face, I feel like imprecating curses on the head of any man who strives to add to their misery. The amendment is right; it punishes the very men who ought to be punished; it is simple and not unmerciful justice. I approve of Sherman's military bill because it enforces the amendment. But this whispering about confiscation seems to me like the whispering of murderers. A large portion of this people is close on the verge of starvation; and if you take away their land, or if you render their landed tenures so insecure as to interfere with the planting of crops, there will be horrible misery ; the South will be a Poland, an Ireland, an India, a hell to itself, and a horrible disgrace to us.

There is a family within a mile of this place living in a "brush house," a shanty of fresh pine branches. It consists of a mother, who had a son killed, a daughter of twenty, who had a husband killed, another daughter of thirteen, and a grandchild of three. The oldest daughter told me that she had been all over the village to get work, and had failed. A few words of pity brought the tears rolling down the eldest girl's sallow cheeks. "Oh !" she said, "I have been through a power in the last two years." She told me that she wasn't used to going barefoot in winter, and it made her sick, which I consider very probable, as we have had three inches of snow.

Let us hope that there will be no confiscation to complete the ruin and misery of this misled and pitiable population. Let their old political mills clack ; they will wear out and stop some day.

The million of dollars proposed to be given by Congress is urged only to relieve the temporary wants of the people of the South. Gen. Conway, of New York, who had an interview with Gen. Howard on this subject, reports that the wants of the Southern poor are very great, and that many in that section will starve to death if left unaided during the coming three months.—He also ascertained that Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, has telegraphed to the Government that 60,000 white persons and 30,000 colored are in great need in that State alone. An officer of the Treasury Department, who has arrived from Alabama, says that he witnessed the most painful scenes of want and woe among the poor whites in that State, and among some of the blacks also ; that some persons whom he saw were on the border of starvation, wearing clothing of the poorest description, and that some were naked. Some persons suggest the wisdom of supply, among other things, implements of husbandry and garden seeds, so that poor people can in many instances prepare themselves for self-support by cultivation of the land, as soon as their present necessities are relieved—*Baltimore Sun, 15th.*

Lawyers practicing before the military courts in the Southern satrapies are expected to open their arguments with the usual formula—"May it please your shoulderstraps."

Prayer is the way to have *heaven* upon earth, and to have some foretastes of the grapes of Canaan, whilst we are in the wilderness of the world, before we get a full meal of them.

STATE NEWS.

COUNTY COURT.—The March Term of the County Court of Cumberland, David McNeill, Esq., Chief Justice, was in session in this place last week. The charge was made to the Grand Jury in an able, eloquent and impressive manner by Jno. W. Hinsdale, Esq., a young and rising lawyer at our bar. This charge is spoken of very highly by legal gentlemen of age and experience.

In the matter of taxation, the Court made the taxing of bar-rooms (county tax $150) a precedent for the assessment of three times the amount of State tax on all articles. The rate of taxation is high, and we greatly regret that it was not deemed right and expedient to impose a light and easy a burden on our people in this respect as possible.

An interesting slander case of Everett *vs.* Smith was tried at this term, in which the plaintiff very handsomely remitted, of $300 damages granted, $150, retaining only sufficient to pay the fees of counsel.

The recent law, granting to non-residents the right to transfer actions for debt from the State to the Federal courts, was applied in the case of a Northern creditor against a resident debtor. The law formerly provided that it was optional with the non-resident *defendant* to make such appeal on his appearance at the first term to which the action had been carried, but not the *plaintiff*, as he was supposed to have made choice in the first instance. The law now gives the option of transfer to both parties.
Fay. News.

FRESHET.—The recent heavy rains have greatly swolen the streams in this section. The Cape Fear river has been higher than at any time in the past ten years, with the exception of the spring freshet of 1865, when it rose above the bridge at Blount's Creek Factory, and inundated the yards and premises in the neighborhood. Fortunately, so far as we have learned, this high water has been unattended by the usual damage along the banks of the river, as the season is not sufficiently advanced for the risk of great injury to stock and produce.—But we regret that mill owners on Robinson creek have been considerably damaged, the dams of Messrs. Vann, Cameron and McDaniel, being broken. This misfortune, while it subjects them to trouble and expense, affects this community in no slight degree, by the temporary stoppage of the ordinary supplies.—*Fay. News.*

SNOW.—We learn that snow fell, in slight quantities, on the line of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, on yesterday. The weather has turned quite cold, and ice of considerable thickness formed in this city this morning. The recent mild spell having lured our citizens into the belief that the reign of winter was about over, the cold snap finds many minus a supply of fuel.—Consequently, wood is held at almost fabulous rates, to-day. It will be well to bear in mind that the climate in this latitude, like "white-folks," is "*mighty unsartin.*"
Raleigh Sentinel 15th inst.

REMAINS OF A CONFEDERATE OFFICER.—The remains of the late Lieut. W. H. Massey, who was killed and buried at or near Newbern, at the taking of that town in 1862, were brought to this place last Saturday, and re-interred on Sunday, at the family burial place in this vicinity. Notwithstanding that the weather was gloomy and inclement, the attendance was large, for it is the only sad privilege now left us to honor those who surrendered their lives in behalf of a cause in which our best interests, our dearest hopes, and our most holy affections were enlisted—a cause now, alas! crushed and broken, oppressed and insulted, but honorable to us still.
Fayetteville News.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a newly born female child was found concealed under the dwelling house of a citizen of this town on Saturday last; a coronor jury was called, and an inquest held when the following facts were developed: That it was a fully developed child, and that its death was caused by violence, its scull being fractured. No clue has been obtained as to the perpetrators of this horrible act.
Greensboro' Union Register.

INSANE.—Mr. W. H. Thomas, formerly Senator from Jackson county, N. C., has been placed in the Insane Asylum, near this City. It is thought that the political condition of the country is the cause of his insanity. He was a prominent man among the Cherokee Indians in the western part of the State, and commanded a regiment or brigade of those Indians during the war.—*Enterprise.*

JUDGE FOWLE.—At the term of the Superior Court, held at Troy, last week, Judge Fowle paid no attention to the Legislative Stay Law, thereby virtually declaring it unconstitutional. All debtors that are sued had better settle in accordance with the Convention Stay Law, which requires one-tenth of the debt, and costs.
Enterprise.

RETURN OF WINTER.—The weather has again relapsed into winter. Snow fell in this locality, commencing yesterday afternoon at about 3 o'clock. The atmosphere is intensely cold, and the young vegetation looks quite out of season. The trees are now covered with sleet, and we fear it will injure the fruit crop very seriously. We understood there was also a light fall of snow both at Weldon and Newbern, yesterday.—*Goldsboro' News, 16th.*

GRADUATED WITH HONOR.—In the list of Graduates of the Medical College of the University of the State of New York, we see the names of several North Carolinians. Three of them received certificates of honor for attending a fuller course of instruction than that usually followed by students, and one of these, Mr. Wm. H. Johnston of Charlotte, received two prizes (cases of Surgical Instruments) for the excellent examination undergone by him.

C. F. Brem, of Charlotte, was awarded a certificate of honor for having attended a fuller course of instruction than that usually followed by students.

H. C. Walkup, of Union county is mentioned among the list is graduates.
Newbern Jour. of Com.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The meeting of the Council of State will take place on Tuesday, March 26th, instead of Wednesday March 20th, as heretofore announced.

Gov. Worth is still in Washington and will be absent for several days to come.
Raleigh Sentinel.

SNOW STORM.—It commenced snowing in Newbern on Friday afternoon at two o'clock and continued until the ground was covered to the depth of two inches.

CHANGE OF RAILROAD OFFICIALS.—James Anderson, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the Charlotte Railroad, having accepted a similar position on the North Carolina Central Railroad, Caleb Bouknight, Esq., who has been officially connected with the Charlotte Road from inception, has accepted the office made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Anderson. Charles H. Manson, Esq., succeeds Mr. Bouknight as Secretary and Treasurer.—*Charlotte Guardian.*

J. B. JONES, M. D.—We are pleased to know that this distinguished gentleman, late of Chapel Hill, N. C., has accepted the position of Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygine in Mecklenburg Female College, in this city.—*Charlotte Times.*

ARRESTED.—Robert C. Wyatt, formerly a constable of Norfolk, has been arrested, examined and sent on by Mayor Ludlow, of that city, on a charge of robbing Mr. G. A. Smith, of Edenton, North Carolina, of the sum of $1,005 and a money order for $30.

A MINISTER VICTIMIZED.—We find the following in the Richmond Enquirer of Friday: A minister of the North Carolina Methodist Conference, was a victim of the confidence game, on the cars between Baltimore and Annapolis Junction, on his recent return from a visit to the former city. A person of gentlemanly appearance, resigning his own seat to some ladies that came in, politely asked to share that of the minister. Entering into conversation, he represented himself as a Charleston merchant, on his way home with his purchases as extra baggage.—Soon after a clerkly looking man appeared with bills of lading, and demanded pay for the merchant's extra baggage, stating the amount at a considerable sum. The latter produced a note of large amount, which the clerk could not change. Then came the old story. Would the clergyman oblige him by the change? He would return it as soon as he could get his money broken. He thus got seventy-five dollars—nearly all that the minister had. Meantime the cars reached Annapolis Junction, and just as they moved off again, the merchat stepped out, and never stepped in again!

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—The Dismal Swamp canal, which penetrates and passes through the inmost recesses of the great Dismal Swamp and connects the harbors of Norfolk and Portsmouth with the sounds and inland waters of North Carolina, is in the process of great improvements. Col. Walton, the engineer of the projected improvements, with a number of assistants, is engaged in surveying the canal and taking out the line. The whole course of the canal is to be dredged and deepened, and the width is to be increased twenty feet, making the canal sixty feet broad. The locks are also to be removed and extended twenty-five feet. The excavation will commence next month, and when finished will place the canal in a condition to accommodate ten times the amount of business it is capable of doing at present.

THE PEABODY DONATION.—We are requested by Gov. Graham to state that, since the publication of his name as one of the Trustees of Mr. Peabody's liberal donation for the benefit of the people of the Southern States, he has received numerous letters pertaining to the application of the fund or parts of the same, which his long absence from home and pressing engagements for the last six weeks have prevented him from acknowledging by replies; but that the letters have all been preserved, and a summary of their contents shall be brought to the notice of the generous donor.

Gov. Graham has left home for New York, to meet the Trustees of the Peabody fund, who meet in that city, we believe, on Wednesday next.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

ANSON SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of this Court began here on Monday of this week. Judge Fowle presiding.

After the empanelling of the juries, the criminal document, which was very heavy, was immediately taken up, and the principal part, if not nearly all the cases upon it disposed of, the greater part of them, however, being of minor importance. We only report the following, which have attracted some attention in this county for sometime:

State *vs.* Jack Davis and Wm. Bennett, freedmen. Larceny. Cases submitted.—Sentenced, and sentence executed.

State *vs.* Clement, Frank and Edmund Richardson, freedmen. Riot. Guilty.—Sentenced, and sentence executed.

State *vs.* Adam Hargrave, Thos. Cooley, Jas. Murr, and Albert Marshall, freedmen. Larceny. Submitted. Sentenced, and sentence executed.

State *vs.* Calvin Watkins, white. Assault and battery, and for resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. Guilty. Sentenced to two hours in the pillory, to six month's imprisonment in jail, and to pay all costs.

At noon recess to-day, (Wednesday,) the Judge signified his intention to hold a Court of Equity at 2 o'clock.

The Judge is one of the youngest looking that has ever rode this circuit. He has won golden opinions from all for the strict, fair and impartial manner in which he has presided.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

WASHINGTON.—The Washington Index says that that place presents the strange anomaly of a good sized town with but a single Church bell.

IRON FOUNDRY.—There is an Iron Foundry near Asheville, where all the ordinary articles for culinary use are cast, equal to any that are purchased abroad.

FARMERS' CLUB.—The Buncombe farmers are setting a good example to their brethren throughout the State. They hold monthly meetings. The News and Farmer, giving an account of their meeting, says:

"Desultory discussions on manures, sheep raising, care of horses, grape culture, &c., were engaged in by each member.—Unlike most societies, there was no speech making, but it was a social meeting of farmers for a conversational interchange of opinions, to which each member contributed.

ASSISTANT U. S. ASSESSOR'S NOTICE FOR THIS DISTRICT.—J. R. Harrison, Esq., Assistant Assessor of United States Internal Revenue, has issued his notice to tax payers in the third division of the 4th District in this State. He says:

"In accordance with instructions received, all persons residing in the 3d district 4th division, North Carolina, will make returns at once of income for the year 1866, and of carriages, watches, silver plate, &c., held March 1st. 1867."

In connection with the same subject, we note the following amendments recently made by Congress in the revenue law, which are important to tax-payers: All income heretofore was taxable over $600; now $1,000 is exempted instead of $600. Heretofore, also, carriages and harness worth $50 were taxed; now all are exempted except those worth $300 and over.
Raleigh Sentinel.

FREIGHTS.—We copy the subjoined from the Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, and heartily endorse it:

Editors Journal of Commerce:

In your issue of to-day you state: "Mr. John Robinson, Superintendent of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, in a note to Col. Wm. Johnson, of Charlotte, dated Portsmouth, Va., March 7th, says: We are so jammed with freights that I must diminish our receipts of corn. Cars are so much needed for merchandise that I have determined after March 15th, to charge ten cents; Seaboard ten cents; Raleigh and Gaston ten cents, and let the North Carolina road have what they please.—Their local is, I think, fourteen cents to Charlotte." According to Mr. Robinson's statement, it costs thirty-four cents per bushel to ship corn from Portsmouth to Charlotte, while it costs twenty-four cents per bushel from Newbern to Charlotte and ten cents from Newbern to Wilmington. I think that people in the interior are not aware of the difference in favor of shipment from this place, or their orders would all come here instead of part of them being sent to Norfolk and Portsmouth. Please call their attention to the fact that after to-morrow it will cost ten cents per bushel less to carry corn from here to Charlotte, than it will from Portsmouth to Charlotte

MERCHANT.

Newbern, March 15, 1867.

The above from the pen of our friend, Captain J. D. Myers, who ships a number of thousand bushels of grain every week to Western North Carolina, should be copied into every newspaper favorable to the interest of the Old North State, and her public works. It has been in vain that we have appealed to North Carolinians to patronize their own railroads on the general ground of State selfishness, but we hope that argument added to the still stronger one of dollars and dimes will now cause our Western merchants to look at the subject. It is beyond doubt that they can now ship through their own ports as cheaply as by Virginia.

THE FRUIT.—The weather is again becoming mild and pleasant. We do not think that the late severe "snap" has generally injured anything beyond the Apricot crop—a small one invariably, in this climate.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

TO GO TO NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. W. H. Overton, from South Mills, N. C., having recognized the set of cart wheels and handsaw, yesterday, as his property, which were stolen by the negro John Mack, Mayor White delivered that offender over to the custody of Mr. Overton, for trial in North Carolina, where the offence was committed. The negro was committed to jail until today, when he will be taken to South Mills on the Elizabeth City steamer.
Norfolk Journal.

REVENUE LAW.—The Public Treasurer, K. P. Battle, Esq., has prepared very full and plain instructions to all State Revenue Officers, and also a copious index to the act to collect Revenue, which will greatly facilitate their operations and secure a uniform course throughout the State. It will be found very convenient to all who wish to understand the law fully. Mr. Battle omits nothing which can render the duties pertaining to the revenue easily understood and promptly performed.—*Sentinel.*

THE LATE WM. T. BAINE.—Eagle Lodge, No. 7, Hillsboro, in noticing the death of this venerable citizen of Raleigh, says:—Although our aged friend and brother, full of years and full of Christian piety, has been called from "labor to refreshment," and relieved from the post of honor and trust in the Grand Lodge below, yet from a "purity of life and rectitude of conduct" which so eminently characterized all his dealings, and trusting as he did in the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, we confidently believe that he is now "raised" to that spiritual life, in that Lodge above, where the Great Grand Master of the Universe presides.

TEMPERANCE.—We see it stated that a meeting will be held in this City on Tuesday, the 16th of April, for the organization of a State Council of the Friends of Temperance. It is earnestly desired that all the Councils of the State shall be represented, by at least one, and as many more delegates as may find it convenient to attend. A. W. Weddell, President of the State Council of Virginia, and other Temperance men from this State, will be present.
Raleigh Sentinel.

MISSIONARY FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—At an Episcopal Convocation in Petersburg, last week, Rev. S. C. Roberts, of North Carolina, was chosen Missionary for supplying destitute churches "in this district."
Raleigh Sentinel.

MUSICAL.—We observe that Mr. L. P. Wheat, formerly of this State, is giving concerts in the City of New York, at Wallack's Theatre. He is assisted by Madame Parepa Rosa, Carl Rosa, and others.
Raleigh Sentinel.

SNOW.—The Salisbury *Banner* says that the recent snow in that region was four or five inches deep.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEAD.—Messrs. W. G. Garther, A. H. Stokes and A. Z. Taylor have been appointed a committee to prepare memoirs of all members of the Hesperian Society, of Trinity College, North Carolina, who died prior to May 1, 1865. It is known that more than one hundred fell in battle or died of wounds received on the field, and the committee respectfully ask the relations and friends of the noble dead of the above named society to forward them all information in their possession touching their deceased comrades. Address the committee at Trinity College, North Carolina.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.—The Governor of Virginia has adpointed Julius A. Bonitz, of Goldsboro', Commissioner of Deeds for Virginia in this Territory.
Goldsboro News.

TROOPS.—A company of infantry arrived here yesterday from Fort Macon. We suppose they are to remain with us for some time. They are white men, and seem to be quite gentlemanly in their deportment, and will doubtless find Goldsboro' quite an agreeable place to live in.
Goldsboro' News.

Pennsylvania's Reply to North Carolina.

At the recent session of the North Carolina Legislature a series of resolutions were adopted inviting all the States—North, South, East and West—to meet in national convention for the purpose of "proposing, in exact conformity with the Constitution of the United States, such amendments to the Constitution that the result will be such mutual concessions as will lead to a restoration of our former happy relations."

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, in a recent message to the Legislature of that State, acknowledges the receipt of these resolutions, and says that under ordinary circumstances he would be satisfied simply to submit the communication without comment, but says he, when "we reflect that the people of North Carolina inviting this assembly are not in full communion with the loyal States; that they have been for many years in the habit of looking with great indifference upon the national interests, and of tolerating disloyalty; that throughout the thrilling and sanguinary war of the rebellion they used their utmost efforts to destroy the Constitution and the Union, and to establish a hostile government of their own; that they recently refused to ratify the mild and wholesome amendments to the constitution; that Congress, by the passage of the reconstruction act has made a sanitary provision for their future military government, and for that of the other refractory districts lately engaged in rebellion, is not the presumption with which these unrepentant rebels and subjugated traitors now ask for mutual concessions surprising? The people of Pennsylvania have always been loyal to the Government, true to the Constitution and laws of the nation, and have stood in the foremost ranks of the defenders of the Union. They have no concessions to make, certainly none to those who have waged a troublesome war, and who have been conquered at the point of the bayonet. The doctrine is certainly abhorrent that defeated treason should ask the loyal men of this country to meet them upon equal terms in convention to amend the Constitution they repudiated and attempted to destroy. The guilty failure of those men has assigned them to a far different task—submission to the terms of the conquerors and obedience to that law which we all obey.

While Pennsylvania has no concessions to make, her people, desiring a speedy, just and proper re-adjustment of all the States in the Union, earnestly beseech the citizens or North Carolina, and of all the Southern States, to return without delay to the benign influences of the Government, while yet the terms of such return are easy, and not to wait for more severe conditions, and perhaps for more serious punishment.

Sad Drowning Case.

On Wednesday last, a little daughter of Mr. Siram P. Henkel, aged about four years, fell in the waste race, at Plains' Mills near this place, and was drowned.—The child left home about 10 o'clock in the morning, to go to her brother's house, a few yards distant, and the family supposing that she was there, as usual during the day, had no anxiety about her. At 3 o'clock inquiry was made, when the awful apprehension was aroused that she had been drowned in the race. After searching a short time the body was found—her clothing having caught against a snag, which prevented the body from washing into the river.—*New Market Valley.*

The Bankrupt Law.

Copies of this Law, in pamphlet form, can be procured by application at this office. Price 25 cents.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Congress—The Supplementary Bill Passed by the Senate—It goes back to the House.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 17, 1867.

SENATE.—At half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night, the Senate passed a supplementary bill in effect as follows:

Be it enacted, That before September, 1867, the Commanding General of each District shall cause the registration of citizens in each county or parish in the State or States in his district, which shall include every person qualified to vote for delegates by the Act aforesaid, and who shall have taken the following oath: I do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county (or parish) of ——, in said State; that I am twenty-one years old, have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of the State or United States; that I have never taken an oath, as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or executive, or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, and that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others to do so—so help me God; which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

SECTION 2D. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and places as the commanding General shall appoint, of which at least thirty days public notice shall be given, an election shall be held for delegates of the Convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union. Said Convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in 1860, to be apportioned according to the several districts, counties or parishes of the said State by the commanding General—directing to each representation in the ratio of the votes registered. The Convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented in the Territory now constituting Virginia, in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

SECTION 3. At said election the registered voters shall vote for or against the Convention to form a Constitution therefor, under this act. Those voting favor of such Convention shall have written or printed on their ballots, by which vote for delegates as aforesaid, the words, "For a Convention," those voting against such Convention, shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "Against a Convention." Persons appointed to superintend the election and make returns of the votes given thereat shall count and make return of the votes given for and against Convention, and the commanding General to whom the same is returned shall ascertain and declare the total vote in such State, for and against Convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for Convention, then such Convention shall be held as hereinafter provided, but if a majority be given against Convention, then no such Convention shall be held under this act: *Provided,* That such Convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered votes shall have voted on the question of holding such Convention.

SECTION 4. The commanding General of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as necessary, not exceeding three, in each election district, to make and complete the registration superintend the election and make return of the votes, a list of voters, and the persons elected delegates by a plurality of votes cast, and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same and ascertain who are elected delegates, and make proclamation thereof, and within sixty days from the date of election notify the delegates to assemble at the time and place to be mentioned in the notification; and said convention, when organized, shall first determine by a vote, whether its people desire to form such State and frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act and the act to which it is supplementary—if so the delegates shall proceed to frame a constitution, and when the same is framed it shall be submitted by the convention for ratification, to the persons registered at an election conducted by officers appointed by the commanding General, as heretofore provided, to be held after the expiration of thirty days from notice thereof, to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding General.

SECTION 5. If the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election—at least one half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification—the President of the Convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if said Constitution shall be declared, by Congress, in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of such act shall have been complied with, and such Constitution shall be approved by Congress, the States shall be declared entitled to representation and Senators and Representatives admitted therefrom as therein provided.

SECTION 6. All elections in the States mentioned in said act shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making registrations of votes and conducting said elections shall, before entering on the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2d, 1862, entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office."

SECTION 7. That all expenses incurred by the commanding Generals, or by virtue of orders issued of appointments made by them, under this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 8. The Convention of each State shall prescribe compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized, necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided, and shall provide for levying and collection of such taxes on property in such States, as may be necessary to pay the same.

SECTION 9. The word article, in sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed to mean section.

The bill goes back to the House for concurrence.

From Washington—The Journals Selected to Publish the Laws of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20—Noon.

The following papers have been selected to publish the laws and treaties: New Nation Richmond, the paper of which Hunnicut is Editor; North Carolina, Raleigh Standard and Henderson Pioneer; Georgia, Savannah Republican and Augusta Royal Standard; Alabama, Mobile Nationalist and Huntsville Advocate; Arkansas, Fort Smith New Era; Texas, Austin Intelligencer.

It is semi-officially announced that the remaining selections will be from the same class of journals.

A General Order from Gen. Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20—Noon.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order saying there will be no general removals from office, unless circumstances require it, and that it is desirable during the reorganization, to change the machinery of the provisional government as little as possible.

Troops sent to the Canadian Frontier.

NEW YORK, March 9—Noon.

Nine car loads of Federal troops passed over the Hudson road yesterday, destined for Oswego, —it is supposed to operate against suspected Fenian movements.

From Washington—Fractional Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20—P. M.

Gen. Spinner receives letters from the South inquiring when the short currency will cease to be valuable. He fears the people are imposed upon, and gives assurances that all issues of fractional currency will be redeemed.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20—P. M.

SENATE.—A petition from Ohio women for suffrage was referred to the Judiciary committee.

A bill prohibiting Federal diplomatists from wearing uniforms unauthorized by Congress was passed.

The Territorial committee reported favorably on the bill for the admission of Colorado.

The Senate discussed Indian affairs and adjourned.

HOUSE—The committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to report what measures were necessary to effect the release of Rev. John McMahon, sentenced to imprisonment for life in Canada; also to report measures for enforcing such claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain as were pending in 1858, and have accrued since.

A resolution instructing the committee on Public Lands to report the expediency of providing for the forfeiture of bonds granted the Southern States in 1856 to complete certain railroads, was offered and postponed.

An attempt was made to inrroduce a bill to pay Southern treasury agents who could take the oath. Mr. Butler objected.

A resolution instructing the committee on rules to consider the propriety of constituting a standing committee on labor, was adopted.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the million relief bill, but adjourned without action.

Markets.

NEW YORK, March 20—6 P. M.

Cotton heavy and declined half to 1 cent—sales 1,000 bales at 31½ cents. Flour active and advanced 10 @15 cents. Corn quiet and declined 2 @3 cents—mixed Western $1 19@$1 20. Mess Pork $23½. Naval Stores firm—Spirits Turpentine 77@79 cents. Texas Wool 24@30 cents.—Freights dull.

Gold 134⅛. Stocks excited and lower; Five-twenties of '62 coupons 98.

BALTIMORE, March 20—6 P. M.

Cotton quiet at 31 cents. Flour firm and higher —Howard Street Extra $13 50@$14 25. Corn active—white $1 12@$1 13. Mess Pork $24; bulk shoulders 9¼ cents; sides 11@11¼ cents.

CINCINNATI, March 20—6 P. M.

Flour quiet—Superfine $9 75@$10 25. Corn irregular and higher—sacks 84@85 cents. Mess Pork is less firm at $22 50. Bacon is in good demand—Shoulders 9¼ cents; clear Sides 12½ cents. Lard 12¾ cents.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—Evening.

Cotton closed easier—Middling Uplands 13⅜@13½d.; Middling Orleans 13¾d. Sales of 8,000 bales.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen county, to ascertain the indebtedness of said county, hereby requests all persons holding bonds or claims of any kind against said county, to hand in to either of the Committee a statement of the same, with their dates when given, on or before the 15th day of April next.

R. M. DEVANE,
THOS. S. WHITTED, } Committee.
B. F. RIWALDI,
Elizabethtown, N. C., March 14 7-2t

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN on the 27th February, 1867, in Swansboro' District, Onslow county, N. C., a light BAY MARE, with white streak in her face, (little wavered,) one white hind foot, large "ball" eyes, close built and good size, 6 or 7 years old. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said Mare.

PURNELL SMITH.
March 22 7-1t*

LIFE THE DEATH.
GREAT QUESTION,

"Can I better provide for my Family, than by spending a small portion of my income for a Policy on my Life?"

30,000 Persons have Insured in the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN., And others are Daily Applying.

THE principle of LIFE INSURANCE has become so well demonstrated, that it is hardly necessary at this day to go into an argument in its support. Every individual who has a family or dear ones dependent upon his existence, is in fact, overlooking, if not violating, one of the most important duties of life, in not guarding them against want, and protecting them from poverty, should death deprive them of his support and assistance. On an INSURANCE POLICY, procured at a small premium, a requisite sum is secured in case of death, to provide them with subsistence through life. Securing such a policy not only makes life pass more pleasantly, but will bring to the deathbed the happy consolation that your wife and children will not be left destitute, or to THE COLD, CHEERLESS SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHARITABLE WORLD. To those whose good impulses are moved to this accomplishment for their family's future protection,

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

is most cordially recommended for the carrying out of these desires. The Company has been in existence for FORTY EIGHT years, and now, with a

Capital of over $4,500,000 00

stands as one of the solid monetary institutions of the nation and offers positively the best inducements for LIFE INSURANCE in the world.

Over five hundred risks have been taken in the last twelve months upon the most influential citizens of North Carolina. Out of this number four have died, making $23,000 in cash paid over promptly to survivors; and but for this forethought and ACTION not one dollar would have been left of their estates for the benefit of their bereaved loved ones. After the 2nd year

50 per cent. Dividends is paid to Policy holders every year during Life,

and at death the Policy is paid to survivors.

Risks on ages from 14 to 65 years are taken for a term of years or the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE on amounts from $1,000 to $10,000, and the rates are regulated according to age. THIS PROVISION CANNOT BE TAKEN FOR DEBT, BUT GOES TO THE FAMILY OR OTHER DEPENDENTS FOR THEIR SPECIAL USE AND SUPPORT. Nothing can possibly be gained by delay in this duty and much may be lost. Of two courses, one of which may leave your family or dependent friends destitute, and the other ASSURES them a comfortable support at your decease; can there be a doubt which is to be chosen? Every one knows that if the pressure of the times bears hard upon a man in the fulness of his strength, it will be far more severe upon a woman and children left at such a conjuncture as this without resources or protector, and it is easier for a man to pay his premium than for his family to live without his aid and without means.

For further information call on the Agent who now extends the invitation to every one, rich and poor, to avail himself of the advanatages offered by one of the LARGEST, SAFEST, BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

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From the Philadelphia Age.

Voices from the Past.

It is sometimes necessary to exhume the records of the past in order to illuminate the present and show men the danger surrounding the path in which they are treading. Such a necessity exists at present.—The Radicals are determined to ruin the country. They are carrying out a well-planned scheme of attack upon the constitutional rights of the States and people.—This fact is apparent to all who have studied carefully the history of the faction now in power. Evidences of the design can be furnished from men and papers now aiding the Radicals in their crusade upon the Union and the perpetuity of this form of government. In 1861, John A Logan, the man who is now concerting with Stevens and Butler, and the most ultra revilers of the Union and the Constitution, wrote the following letter to a friend in Illinois:

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1861.

DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 15th instant has been received some days, and should have been answered, though I have not been able to write, think, or do anything. My health is some better now, though I am up and down every few days with a severe cough and bleeding of the throat. I am almost despairing of our glorious country; there is but little hope of any adjustment; the Republicans are *arrogant* and *defying;* they have adopted such a course here as to irritate instead of soothing the angry feelings of Southern men, and unless they come to some terms very soon the last hope will be gone. * * * *

I have seen the resolutions of the Springfield convention. They express my sentiments precisely. I am sure they are sound and must prove to be the only way to have peace in this country. *There is no use of our talking about coercion to make the States come back.* They may be subdued, but never made to stay in the Union, unless some safe *compromise* is made by the Republicans.—*They talk of war;* THIS WOULD BE THE EVERLASTING OVERTHROW OF ALL OUR INSTITUTIONS, RESULTING ONLY IN DESPOTISM.

God preserve us from the horrible scenes of war.

Your friend, JOHN A. LOGAN.

Missouri Legislature—State Finances.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 13.—The finance bill, as finally passed by the Legislature, places $759.000, now in the State treasury, to the interest fund; provides for a mill tax, which will realize $1,400,000 per annum, and makes appropriations of $4,000,000 out of the sum due the State by the Federal government. These amounts will retire the present year ten over-due coupons on each bond of the State debt, which is $18,436,000, and leave a sinking fund of $400,000 to retire the remaining coupons; or they may be funded, as bondholders choose.

Increase of Female Preaching.

Female evangelists appear to be on the increase in England. In addition to Mrs. Thistlethwaite and Mrs. Booth, who occasionally address congregations in London, Miss Macfarlane has been holding services at the Polytechnic Institution; Miss Octavia Jary has been addressing large congregations at Atherstone; Miss Geraldine Hooper, besides "her usual ministrations at Bath," has been holding services at various other places; and Miss J. L. Armstrong has been preaching at Albroath and Dundee.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb	33 @ 35	LUMBER,	
BEEF CATTLE,		(River,	
℔ 100 lbs.	10 00 @12 50	Fl'r Bds.	15 00 @18 00
BRICKS,		Wide do	10 00 @12 00
℔ M.	12 00 @20 00	Scantling	8 00 @10 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,	
2nd hand	3 50 @ 3 75	Cuba	50 @ 52½
New	4 50 @ 5 00	Sugar house	55 @ 60
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,		Syrup	60 @ 1 00
Tallow	18 @ 20	NAVAL STORES,	
Adamantine	23 @ 26	Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs	
Sperm	50 @ 55	New Virgin	0 00 @ 0 00
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,		Yellow dip	0 00 @ 4 00
Java	40 @ 00	Hard	0 00 @ 2 75
Laguayra	28 @ 30	Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 70
Rio	25 @ 28	Tar, in ordr	1 90 @ 2 00
St. Domingo	24 @ 27	Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
COTTON, ℔ lb.,		Rosin, pale	5 75 @ 6 00
Ord. to Mid'g	26 @ 28½	do No. 1	4 00 @ 5 50
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 29	do No. 2	3 50 @ 3 75
COTTON BAGGING,		do No. 3	3 25 @ 3 37½
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @ 00	Spirits Turpentine,	
Dundee	20 @ 00	℔ gal	70 @ 00
Rope, ℔ lb	10 @ 12½	NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
CORN MEAL,		Cut	7 25 @ 7 50
℔ bushel	1 35 @ 1 40	OILS, ℔ gallon,	
DOMESTICS,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Sheeting,		Linseed	2 00 @ 2 25
℔ yard	18½@ 19	Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	2 50 @ 2 60	Kerosene	60 @ 70
FEATHERS,		PEA NUTS	2 25 @ 2 50
℔ lb	75 @ 80	POTATOES,	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		Sweet, bush	1 00 @ 1 25
Mackerel,		Irish, ℔ bbl	3 50 @ 4 50
No. 1	00 00 @00 00	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
No. 2	20 00 @22 00	N. C. Bacon.	
No. 3	17 50 @18 00	Hams	18 @ 19
Mullets	8 00 @10 00	Middlings	00 @ 17
Herring,		Shoulders	15½@ 16
East	5 00 @ 7 00	Hog round	16 @ 17
N.C. roe	10 00 @00 00	Western Bacon.	
do cut	9 00 @00 00	Hams	18 @ 18½
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	10 @ 11	Middlings	14 @ 15
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern		Shoulders	12½@ 13
Family	13 00 @18 00	Lard, N. C.	18 @ 19
Superfine	10 50 @12 00	do North'rn	15½@ 17
Fine	9 50 @10 50	Butter, N. C.	30 @ 35
GLUE, ℔ lb	26 @ 28	do North'rn	38 @ 45
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 45	Cheese	16 @ 18
GUANO, Peruvian,		PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,	
Per ton.	85 00 @ 90 00	City Mess	00 00 @25 00
LAND PLASTER,		Thin "	24 00 @00 00
℔ ton	18 00	Prime	00 00 @00 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,		Rump	00 00 @00 00
Corn	1 15 @ 1 20	SALT,	
Oats	75 @ 80	Alum, bush.	0 50 @ 60
Peas, Cow	1 30 @ 1 40	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Rice, rough	2 25 @ 2 50	cargo	0 00 @ 2 00
Carolina	12 @ 12½	from store	2 25 @ 2 30
East India	11½@ 0 12	SUGAR, ℔ lb.,	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,		Cuba	11 @ 13
Green	4½@ 5½	Porto Rico	12 @ 13½
Dry	10 @ 11	C.	13 @ 15
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,		B.	15 @ 16
Eastern	2 25 @ 0 00	A.	16 @ 00
Northern	1 75 @ 1 80	Crushed	17 @ 00
IRON, ℔ lb.,		SOAP, ℔ lb	9 @ 13
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Contract	4 50 @ 7 00
American,		Common	3 00 @ 3 25
sheer	9 @ 10	STAVES, ℔ M.,	
Swede	10 @ 12	W. O. bbl	20 00 @30 00
Hoop,		R. O. hhd	30 00 @40 00
℔ ton.	000 00@180 00	TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	Shipping	12 00 @00 00
From store	1 90 @ 2 00	Mill, prme	9 00 @10 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gal.,		Mill Fair	8 00 @ 8 50
(domestic,)		Mill, inferior to	
Whiskey,		ord.	5 00 @ 7 50
Bourbon	2 15 @ 4 00	TALLOW, lb.	10 @ 11
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,	
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	Navy	25 @ 35
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	Medium	30 @ 40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS for the Week ending Thursday, March 21, 1867.

TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review there has been more firmness in the market for this article, and prices have improved 15@30 cts. over former quotations. The receipts by the freshet have been considerably less than was anticipated, and in consequence there has been more disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and parcels have readily found sale on arrival—the market closing firm at $4 for yellow dip and $2 75 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. The receipts and sales for the week foot up 3,324 bbls. as follows:

	Bbls.	Yellow Dip.	Hard
Friday	250	$3 75	$2 65
Saturday	90	3 75	2 65
Monday	1,574	4 00	2 75
Tuesday	700	4 00	2 75
Wednesday	710	4 00	2 75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market during the week just ended has manifested considerable firmness under more favorable advices from the Northern markets, and the price is fully 7 cents higher than quoted in our last. There is a fair demand from buyers, but owing mainly to the small stock and the high price which holders are asking, the transactions have been confined to small parcels. The receipts are meagre, and the bulk of the stock now here has already been taken for foreign shipment, leaving a very light stock in the hands of receivers—and the market closes firm, with a decided advancing tendency. The sales are as follows:

Friday	54 bbls. at	63	cents ℔ gallon.
Saturday	123 "	64½, 65@66	" " "
Monday	50 "	66	" " "
Tuesday	20 "	67½	" " "
Wednesday	90 "	70	" " "

ROSIN.—During the week just ended there has been a better feeling in the market for the lower grades, and with more enquiry from buyers prices have improved a shade. Owing, however, to the want of stock, and the fact that receivers are holding at figures above the views of buyers, the transactions for a few days have been light. For the finer grades the demand has not been so good, and only a few sales have taken place. The transactions for the week comprise 3,180 bbls. at $2 85 for "resurrected;" $3@$3 25 for Common; $3 25@$3 37½ for strained Common; $3 50@$3 75 for No. 2; and $4@$5 25 for No. 1, as in quality—the market closing at highest figures.

TAR—Is in better demand, and finds ready sale on arrival. For the week about 1,023 bbls. have been received and sold at $1 70 ℔ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in moderate request for butchering purposes, and very few coming to market. We quote on the hoof at prices ranging from 10 to 12½ cents ℔ lb., net, according to quality.

BARRELS.—The supply of empty spirit barrels continues light, but we have to report very little demand. One or two small parcels received, and we quote at $3 50@$3 75 for second hand, $4 for new country, and $4 50@$5 for New York make.

BEESWAX—Is in moderate demand, and sells at 33@35 cents ℔ lb.

COTTON.—The firmness reported in this market at the close of our last review continued up to the close of Tuesday's transactions, prices having advanced up to that time 2@2½ cents on previous quotations. The transactions were meagre, however, owing to the fact that the quantity offering was small and generally held above the views of buyers. On Wednesday the market was somewhat depressed under reports of a decline abroad, and closed half cent lower than previous day's sales. To-day (Thursday) no sales have been reportd, and the market has a downward tendency. The sales are 215 bales at 28@29½ cents for middling and 30 cents for strict middling—closing at 28½ cents for middling.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair stock, and sells from the granaries at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ bushel, as in quantity.

EGGS—Have been brought in sparingly for the past week or two, and are in better demand at an advance in price. We qoute by the quantity at 20@22½ cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS.—The market is very well supplied with all descriptions, and there has been a brisk business doing at the following quotations: Peruvian Guano, $85@$90; Pacific do., $75@$80; Patapsco do. $70; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., $60@$70; Snowden's Manipulated do., $75; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, $65; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60@$65; Snowden's Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, $65; Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, $65 ℔ ton.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to report in this article. The market is pretty well supplied with Northern brands, and prices remain unchanged. We quote small sales from store at $9 50@$10 25 for fine, $10 50@$12 for superfine, $12 50 for extra superfine, and $13@$17 ℔ bbl. for family, (Wilmington inspection,) as in quantity and quality.

GRAIN.—The CORN market continues to rule firm, and prices are 5@8 cents higher than previously quoted. The receipts comprise about 9,000 bushels, of which we quote sales from vessel of 2,400 bushels at $1 15, and 2,000 do. prime white at $1 18 ℔ bushel—the balance came by railroad and has gone into store. There is a fair enquiry at present, but the supply in dealers' hands is fully fair. We quote from store at $1 20@$1 25, in lots to suit. ——OATS.—There is a moderate supply in store, and only a limited demand exists. We quote cargo price at 75 cents, and from store at 85 cents ℔ bushel. ——PEAS—Have been brought in slowly for the past week or two, and the stock has become pretty much worked off. There has been some demand for Cow for export, which has caused an advance in price, and small parcels have sold at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel. White sell at $1 50@$1 75. ——RICE.—Clean is in moderate demand for retailing purposes, and sells at 12@12½ cents ℔ lb. for Carolina.

HAY—Is in active request, and market nearly bare of all descriptions. A lot of 135 bales Eastern was received on Wednesday, and sold from wharf at $2 25 ℔ 100 lbs. No receipts or sales of Northern, and we quote at $1 80@$1 85.

LIME—Is in full stock, and only a retail demand. We quote at $1 80@$2 ℔ cask.

LUMBER.—We have nothing new to report in this market. The demand for shipment is limited, and the city mills are working only on half-time. We give quotations elsewhere, which are as near correct as can be got under the circumstances, and to which we refer.

PEA NUTS—Have continued to be brought in slowly, owing to the inclement weather, and are in brisk demand; the bulk of the crop, however, has already been received. We quote sales from carts at prices ranging from $2 25 to $2 50 ℔ bushel, for ordinary to prime quality.

POTATOES.—The stock of Irish has become quite light in the absence of receipts, and prices are higher. We quote from store at $3 50@$4 25 for eating, and $4 50@$5 ℔ bbl. for planting. Sweet are scarce, and find ready sale at $1 to $1 25 ℔ bushel.

POULTRY.—The market has been poorly supplied during the past week, and prices rule high. We quote chickens at 40@50 cents for live, and 50@75 cents each for dressed.

PROVISIONS—For BACON the market rules about the same as last reported. The stock of N. C. is small, though fully sufficient to supply the limited demand for retailing purposes, and we quote sales at prices ranging from 16@18 cents for hog round, and 18@20 cents ℔ lb. for hams—the highest figures being for choice lots. For Western there is very little demand, and the supply is fully fair.—We quote from store at 12½@13 cents for shoulders, 14@15 cents for sides, and 18@18½ cents ℔ lb. for hams.——LARD—For N. C. there is some enquiry, and supply light. We quote at 18@20 cents. Northern is in moderate stock, and sells from store at 15@17 cents ℔ lb.——PORK—For Northern there is more firmness and prices have improved. There is only a light stock on market, and we refer to our table for store rates.

SALT—The market for all descriptions rules inactive, and is well supplied. We quote in the small way from store at $2 20@$2 30 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground, and 60@65 cents ℔ bushel for Alum.

SHINGLES—Have been in better request for shipping purposes, and very few coming in. We quote at $3@$3 25 for Common, and $5@$7 50 ℔ M. for Contract, as in quality.

TIMBER.—The recent freshet has enabled parcels to reach market rather more freely during the past week, and the demand being light for mill purposes, prices declined. About 25@30 rafts have changed hands at $5 25@$6 25 for inferior, $6 50@$7 50 for ordinary, $8@$8 50 for fair, and $9@$10 ℔ M. for prime mill.

WOOD.—The stock on market having become pretty near worked off, prices are higher. There is a good demand at present, and we quote sales at $4@$4 25 for pine and ash, and $4 50@$5 ℔ cord for oak.

FRIEGHTS—Are extremely scarce at present, and vessels plenty. We refer to our table for last rates paid to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, and would remark that the quantity of produce offering shipment at present is unusually small. We note a few vessels having been taken up at following rates; To New Bedford, Mass., $12 on lumber and $25 ℔ M. on staves; to Galveston, Texas, $16 on lumber.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$20 00 @ 00 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 20 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	23 00 @ 25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	00 00 @ 25 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications,	24 00 @ 00 00
Deals, 3 by, 9	18 00 @ 20 00
Prime River Flooring,	16 00 @ 20 00

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 60	$ 00 @ $ 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 60	00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	80 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 60	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ½	⅜ @ ½
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 1 75	1 00 @ 1 50
Flaxseed, per bush.	15 @ 00	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 15	10 @ 12
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 60 @ 70	0 00 @ 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 70	0 00 @ 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 1 25
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 70	00 @ 70
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ½	00 @ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 50
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Lumber	00 @ 00	8 00 @ 9 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 75	0 60 @ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 75	0 60 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 70 @ 75	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ⅜	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 80
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 80
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 15
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 80
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 15

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON.

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	1.30	1.33
Silver	1.25	1.30
U. S. 7-30's	1.02	1.04
Exchange on Northern Cities	¼ disc't	par
Coupons of N. C. old sixes,	42	45
N. C. six per cent. Bonds, old issue,	55	60
" " " new "	45	48

BANK NOTES.

	Buy.	Sell		Buy.	Sell
Cape Fear	25	27	Lexington,	10	00
Bank of N. C.	33	35	Miners & Planters'	22	00
Farmers' Bank,	22	00	Wilmington,	20	23
Merchants'	40	00	Wadesboro',	22	25
Charlotte,	20		Commerce,	14	00
Commercial,	20	00	Greensboro' Mutual	3	30
Fayetteville,	8	10	Clarendon,	3	00
Roxboro',	35	00	Yanceyville,	4	00
Washington,	4	00	Thomasville	35	00

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., on Masonboro' Sound, at the residence of the bride's father, by J. T. Biddle, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH H. PEPPER, to Miss ANN E. WILLIAMS.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., at Orton, near Florence, S. C., ADA GRAHAM, youngest daughter of W. J. and J. M. Saunders, aged 4 years and 4 months.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867.

"The Last Warning Cry."

The Rev. Dr. Cumming, who has justly earned a title to the name he bears by his voluminous prophecies that the end of the world is coming, has recently published what he designates the "Last Warning Cry," being his last prophecy in regard to that event. He does not tell exactly when the event is to happen, as he does not know, but he thinks it will occur soon after 1867. There is one satisfaction about all this, viz: that it is the last prophecy we will have from Dr. Cumming. He has been heaping ridicule on himself in the eyes of the unbelieving for many years, and causing Christian people to deplore the insane delusion of one who, claiming fellowship with them, still undertakes to foretell what he and they are told is not known even to the angels. His prophecy comes, too, at a most unfortunate juncture; for this is a time of singular turmoil in the world, when dynasties are upsetting, new governments being established, and the minds of men are unsettled and prepared for the reception of any new theory or speculation. Fortunately, the world has so often been agreeably disappointed as to its own termination, that the people are not so ready to believe such prophecies as they once were. If the only effect of Dr. Cumming's "Last Warning Cry" should be to make men prepare for the Dies Iræ, we could regard him as a benefactor of our race, but unfortunately the opposite result is likely to follow his prognostications. Notwithstanding the profound researches which he has made, the great learning he has evinced, and the plausibility which may attach to some of his conclusions, it is impossible not to class him with Joe Smith and others who have foolishly undertaken to foretell the time when this world shall be destroyed.—And if the subject was not the most solemn to which our thoughts could be directed, there would be ample opportunity to indulge in laughter and ridicule at Dr. Cumming's expense. This is, indeed, one of the very evil effects of his prophecy to which we just now alluded. It excites the merriment of men, and thus associates with the event it prognosticates, ridicule and infidelity.

There are, doubtless, many among the afflicted people of the South, who, influenced by the bitter experience they are undergoing, would not only regard these prophecies as very reasonable, but would feel from the bottom of their hearts that the happiness of the event to which they refer would be most desirable at any time. But they would not all be influenced by the same motives. Where some would welcome that event as a relief from sorrow, suffering and trouble, many would experience a feeling of satisfaction at what they would consider the retributive justice it would bring with it, and these last would not be in a condition to welcome that day. In the present condition of the world, we see nothing but harm to follow the publication of the "Last Warning Cry."

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

The spirit of oppression which actuated the thirty-ninth Congress, and most signally evinced itself in the passage of the Sherman bill, pervades that body which has succeeded it, and by supplemental acts they have endeavored to emulate the example of their predecessors, and place the finishing stroke to the designs of tyranny.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, to which had been referred a resolution on the 7th instant, directing the committee to report a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, reported a bill.

The first section provides that the commanding General in each military district shall order a registration prior to September, 1867, the registration to include only those entitled to vote by the Sherman bill. The oath to be taken is, that in addition to the oath of fealty to the constitution and laws of the United States, the person must also swear that he is an earnest supporter of the Union and government of the United States.

The second section provides that within thirty days after such registration the Commanding General shall cause an election to be held for delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution and establish civil government. Section third provides for the number of delegates. Section fourth authorizes the Commanding General to appoint three loyal Commissioners of election in each district, to conduct the election and make return of the same; and provides for the notification of the delegates within sixty days after such return to organize for the purpose mentioned, and that the Constitution framed by the Convention shall be submitted to the registered voters for ratification. Section fifth provides for the submission of the Constitution after its ratification by the registered voters to the Congress of the United States, who shall decide whether or not it is in conformity with the act. If adjudged proper by Congress, such State shall be declared admitted to representation. Section sixth provides for the manner of voting and the oath of the Commissioners of registration. Sections seventh and eighth relate to the compensation of delegates and expenses of the Convention, and authorizes the levying of a tax to defray such expenses.

We find in the *New York World* of the 12th instant, the following article in reference to this subject, which we lay before our readers as a matter of considerable interest. The *World* very properly remarks that "the only question or choice for the Southern whites is, whether they will be horse or rider." They must undoubtedly control their States by participation. To absent themselves from the polls at this particular crisis in our affairs, will be a suicidal course, one productive of the most pernicious results. This is the object of the Radicals and one which should be met and defeated. There is nothing left to the Southern whites but to vote with their former slaves, who, upheld and strengthened by their example, will be encouraged to pursue the right course and act in conformity with the dictates of reason. To leave the colored race to the mercy of designing and mercenary men would be unjust and will affect us in no little degree.

The *World* says:

"Of Senator Wilson's bill we have little to say beyond explaining what will be its effect, if it passes. As we estimate it, it is of next to no practical importance whether it passes or not. There is nothing which it directs to be done, which might not equally be done by the military commanders under the authority conferred by the Sherman law. Under that law the simple will of military officers is the supreme law; no State constitution, State law, State functionary, or State authority of any kind, being of any force, or capable of performing any act, except by the permission or sufferance of the General in command. General Sheridan has already assumed a superiority to State laws, by ordering the postponement of the New Orleans election, which the law of Louisiana required to be held yesterday, having issued the order, as is stated, on the failure of the Legislature to pass an act to the same effect.

"One of the arguments of Wilson's bill is, that it will preclude any conflict of authority between the provisional Legislatures and the military commanders in fixing the time and prescribing the preliminaries of the State conventions. But there can be no such conflict, any more than there can between the military commanders and their sub-officers. The very pillar and pivot of the Sherman law is, that the military authority is supreme; that no State action of any kind can prevail if it be not according to military pleasure. If a Legislature orders an election on a day which the General in command dislikes, he will annul the order, and declare that no election shall be held on that day. If a Legislature refuses to provide for a State Convention, and postpones the whole subject, the military officer will himself appoint a day for the election of delegates and make arrangements for opening the polls. If (which seems to be a contingency which Wilson's bill seeks to provide against,) the Legislature prescribes one day and makes one set of arrangements, and the military officer prescribes and makes another, the General would be likely to settle such a difficulty in short order without the aid of Congress.

"But although the bill, if passed, will cause nothing to be done which would not equally be done without it, it may perhaps be better to have a uniform rule, and to trust as little as possible to mere discretion. By fixing a time within which State Conventions shall be called, determining who shall call them, prescribing the registration of voters and the regulations for the polls, the whole thing is put at the outset, and once for all, in the definite shape in which the Southern people will be called to act upon it. Let it be fully displayed in all its hideous nakedness! By the necessary operation of Sherman's bill, it will ultimately come into the shape of *compulsory* reorganization. The people may as well be cured of any flattering delusion on that subject, first as last. True, nobody will be compelled to go to the polls unless he chooses to go, and the concocters of this iniquity will be by nothing so much gratified as by the stubborn staying away of the white majority. The compulsion will consist in their being compelled to submit afterwards to a State government which they had no hand in framing, and which, if they stand aloof and permit it, will disfranchise them forever, after the Missouri and Tennessee models.

"The only question or choice for the Southern whites is, whether they will be horse or rider—whether they will control their States by participation, or surrender them to the control of the Radicals by abstention. Elections will certainly be held, and held early. If the majority of the Southern whites stay away from the first poll by choice, they will be kept away from all future polls by disfranchisement. This was the design of Sherman's bill; and the object of Wilson's is to hurry the scheme through to its consummation."

Spoony Butler.

A telegram from Washington City, in this issue, announces that Spoony Butler, the Beast, has offered an amendment to the bill appropriating a million of dollars for the relief of the destitute of the South. This amendment authorizes the District Commanders to compel the rich to feed the poor by forced assessments. This proposition could only emanate from Butler, whose habit of depriving persons of property for his own individual benefit has led him to suggest this course.

We would like to know who are the rich in this Southern country. We fear that the enforcement of the provision of this amendment would fall heavily upon some of Butler's own countrymen.

It would be a good idea, we think, to deprive the old Beast of the proceeds of the sale of his stolen spoons for the benefit of those from whom they were taken.

Important Order.

We find the following important order published in the Charleston *Courier* of the 14th inst. We insert it for what it is worth. We have not seen Gen. Sickles' order, which, we presume, should appear prior to the order of a subordinate officer:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH }
"CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13, 1867. }

["*General Orders No. 27.*]

"An official copy of the law, entitled "An Act "to provide for the more efficient government of "the Rebel States," having been received at these "Headquarters, it is hereby announced, for the "information and government of all concerned, "that the said law is in force within the Military "District composed of North Carolina and South "Carolina from this date.

"By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. ROBINSON.
"JOHN R. MYRICK.
"1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Art., Bvt. Major U. S. A.,
"Act. Judge Advocate and Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen'l.
"Official: F. A. WHITING, 2d Lieut. 8th U. S.
"Infantry, A. D. C.

In connection with the above order we would advise everybody to read Bill Arp's letter published in the *Journal* yesterday. Let everybody attend to their business and all will be well.

Personal.

We were pleased to receive a visit on yesterday afternoon from our friend, Hearne, of the Wilson *Carolinian* and Tarboro' *Southerner*. Mr. Hearne, through the columns of both papers with which he is connected, has continued to advocate the interests and rights of the South with a firmness and manliness which has won for him respect, esteem and deserved popularity.

We are pleased to hear from him flattering accounts of the prosperity of both the *Carolinian* and *Southerner*.

The members of a society in Paris take a pledge to be buried without the prayers of the church. They might easily perjure themselves on such a pledge, and never know it.

The Freewill Baptist in the United States have a membership of 55,000.

Supplemental Reconstruction.

The reconstructionists of Congress appear to have been seized with a feverish dread that the provisions of the Sherman military bill may be accepted and acted upon by the Southern States too soon for their purposes. Nobody ever supposed that they really meant to admit the States under it until after the next presidential election, and it was obvious enough to any man who scanned its provisions that abundant care had been taken for the contingency of any State rushing upon an acceptance of the terms, to cool its ardor while waiting for gracious ratification of its efforts to rebuild, according to the pleasure of Congress, as reserved in the fifth section of the bill. But by the reports of congressional proceedings within the past two days it appears that either ignorance of the effect of their own work, or from that nervous apprehension which often forces the guilty to betray his guilt through the very agencies he has devised for its concealment, the extreme men are contriving now devices to prevent the Southern States from acting under the Sherman bill. Not the least transparent of these is the provision for registering the voters of the Southern States preparatory to any act of reconstruction on their part, which registration is to be postponed until the close of September. After that the elections are to take place, the conventions to be held, the constitutions framed by them to be submitted to the people for ratification, and then to be laid before Congress for approval or rejection. All this work of circumlocution must necessarily consume the balance of the year 1867, so that the earliest time at which any State can present itself for admission will be the beginning of the year 1868.—After that stage of advancement in the work shall have been reached, not much skill in parliamentary contrivance will be required to postpone the question of acceptance or rejection until after the presidential election in the autumn following.

We are not unaware that Mr. Sherman, in the Senate on Monday, spoke earnestly of the plighted faith of the nation having been given to the States that if they accepted the terms of his bill no further conditions should be exacted of them. So much might, indeed, be an answer to the extravagant demands of Mr. Sumner.—These latter go beyond the political and partisan necessities of the case, and may, therefore, well be repudiated with a certain degree of virtuous indignation. But the partisan unanimity with which the Wilson bill passed the House on Monday warrants the assumption that this commentary upon the Sherman bill will pass the Senate also. Should it pass, we do not think it will be any breach of the faith pledged in the Sherman bill itself, and, therefore Mr. Sherman may be expected to vote for it.—We have heretofore shown that every condition expressed in it is tacitly bound up in the Sherman bill itself. One of the pretexts of this new bill of Mr. Wilson is that the Sherman bill provided no machinery for initiating the necessary procedure towards reconstruction, and therefore the States might remain inactive for want of motive power, or the present legislative bodies of those States might take inimical action towards the newly franchised citizens. Now, in fact, these suggestions were both void of foundation, because by the bill supreme dominion is given to the military power, and without the Wilson supplement the commanders might at their pleasure either prohibit the call of a convention under the State authority or call and organize a convention themselves, under their military power, after the precedent established in California, when that territory was conquered from Mexico. The whole animus of the new movement is therefore revealed, and like the professions of the preamble and enacting clauses of the Sherman bill, which were so completely unmasked by the veto message of President Johnson, the motives for this new legislation are clearly other than those which are assigned by its advocates in Congress.

Those who have been actuated by vindictiveness towards the Southern people, and with a desire still further to humiliate them by the passage of the Wilson bill, have quite overreached themselves in this. That the people of the States who have had the Sherman bill forced upon them felt a just reluctance in themselves actively going to work to fasten, by their own voluntary action, that law upon themselves, yet that they might give to their enemies no excuse for further imputations upon the good faith in which they accepted the consequences of their surrender, they were nerving themselves to take the initiative, and to lift to their own lips the cup of bitterness prepared for them by that law.

This new enactment, made with the opposite purpose, will spare them that severe trial, and now that the whole matter is to be put distinctively, as before it was substantially, under the control of the military, there can be no opportunity for their enemies to accuse them of obstinate, sullen, contumacious rejection of the terms of reconciliation and restoration which are presented. They are and must now be entirely passive, and bide the results which are yet undeveloped in the womb of time. But every day will add to the accumulation of proofs which must ultimately satisfy the American mind that the loudest professors of loyalty make wonderfully little haste to furnish a plan, rational and consistent plan for bringing back the excluded States to the fold of national unity.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Spring State Elections.

Three of the Eastern States will hold their annual elections during the next three weeks. The election in New Hampshire will take place to-morrow; but as the result seems to be a foregone conclusion very little interest has arisen in relation to it. A Republican Governor will be again chosen, and three Republican members of Congress will no doubt be returned. The people of Connecticut will vote on the first day of April for Governor and four members of Congress. In the latter State the excitement runs high, partly in consequence of the even strength of the parties, and more particularly because Gov. Hawley, the Republican candidate for Governor, has been saddled with the great humbug who is running in the fourth district for Congress.—It is barely possible that the showman may succeed in humbugging the voters in his district, as he is now trying to do, into the belief that he is the proper person to represent them at Washington; but his nomination has had a damaging effect in the other parts of the State, and Gov. Hawley's chances of election are now considered very slim. Two days afterwards—the 3d—the little State of Rhode Island will hold her annual elections, but, like in New Hampshire, the voting will be merely a matter of form, all the Republican candidates being sure of success.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Further Facts About the Famine.

The Southern Famine Relief Commission of New York city furnish a further statement of facts, from the most reliable sources, showing the fearful state of destitution now prevailing among the people, white and black, in nearly every part of the South. The cry for help comes up from all quarters. One gentleman, appealing for assistance for the poor of his district, says: "Help! help! for God's sake help! and that right off, if you would save those 'Greeks' who are perishing at our own doors!"

The commission tells us that towards supplying this fearful destitution the treasurer, Mr. James M. Brown, 61 Wall street, has received about $55,000, and nearly 50,000 bushels of corn have been purchased. But more money and corn are greatly needed. The 17th of this month is recommended for simultaneous contributions from all the churches.—*New York Express.*

From Mexico—Statements of the Editor of the Mexican Times.

Major John Edwards, successor of Governor Allen as editor of the Mexican Times, arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday, and furnishes the New Orleans Crescent with the following facts in relation to Mexican affairs:

The Major says that the evacuation of Mexico by the French is a fixed fact. Of the army of occupation, which numbered 24,000, there remained, at the sailing of the steamer Cortez, but 6,000. Marshal Bazaine, true soldier as he is, remained in the rear of his evacuating army, and brought up everything with completeness and despatch.

Immediately upon the withdrawal of the French army from the City of Mexico, the Liberals, under Porfirio Diaz, invested the city, captured Puebla, Orizava, Cordova, and Paso del Macho, waiting until the last of the French had left Vera Cruz before attacking the most vital and the most necessary town in Maximilian's broad empire.

The taking of these towns by the Liberals does not mean a relinquishment of the contest by the Imperialists. The Emperor Maximilian, at the head of eight thousand well appointed and well equipped troops, six thousand of which are Austrians and French, has marched towards San Luis Potosi, with the avowed intention of giving battle to the forces of Juarez whenever and wherever met. If successful, he will demand and obtain terms for his foreign followers and for those Mexicans who adhered to his standard. If successful, he will make the best fight in his power and cut his way to the Rio Grande.

Military proscription is rampant. The French, as a body, must leave Mexico, or be ruined morally and pecuniarily. In Sonora, Tamaulipas, Sinaloa, Michoacan, and Puebla the foreigners, in a body, have been proscribed and banished. There is no love for the people of the United States, and the only sympathy for them at all is because they are presumed to represent opposition to the French and to have expressed dislike to them.

The settlement at Cordova is among the things of the past. The departure of Gen. Price, which has been duly chronicled, will be followed by almost all who associated with him at Cordova.

Judge Perkins has gone to Paris, France. Governor Harris left two weeks since for Havana. Gen. Shelby still remains in Cordova, and probably will remain for several months to come.

The contest in Mexico will last probably four months or more. At the end of that time Maximilian will be in Texas, not because he has made a heroic fight and many friends, but because the fight was made too late. For this, and this alone, he will be forced to leave the country. With him will leave some of the wealthiest and most influential men of Mexico.

The condition of the country is worse than has ever been known for twenty years. The main thoroughfare between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz is interrupted about every fifteen miles, and everything the unlucky passengers possess is taken with a quiet shrug of the shoulders and a polite declaration that "*no le importa,*" which means that it makes no matter to me.

Beverly Tucker, who is proscribed in the United States, recently traveled from San Luis Potosi to the City of Mexico, and was robbed five times. The first time they took his money, the second time his clothes, the third time they tried to get his money, but because he had none they struck him on the head with the sabre, and his son, who was with him, received a terrible wound just over the right temple, which came near putting an end to his sight, if not his life. The fourth time the stage in which he had taken passage was attacked and robbed in the streets of the City of Mexico, and twenty leagues beyond, towards Vera Cruz, the stage was again stopped, and Beverly Tucker was robbed for the fifth time.

Governor T. C. Reynolds, of Missouri, will remain in the City of Mexico, and see the issue of affairs there. General T. C. Hindman will leave in two weeks for the United States, where it is his intention to practice law in Memphis or merchandise in New York.

With the evacuation of Mexico by the French, the rest of the foreigners think it best to leave the country; and those of other nationalities are leaving as fast as steamers will bear them from Vera Cruz.

The great idea in the Mexican mind is to get rid of foreigners, *nolens volens*: and whether it is the French this year, or the people of the United States next, it makes but little difference to them.

Value of Manures.

The subject of manures, underlying as it does all successful agriculture, has not received from the American farmer that attention it deserves. Many of our farmers can scarcely be made to appreciate the moneyed value of fertilizers in the same way as do the farmers of Europe. To one traveling abroad this feature presents itself with marked force—the saving and husbanding manures, and the investment of what we would consider large sums in the purchase of fertilizers adapted to special crops. We have seen farms in England upon which the rents and poor rates alone were nearly equal to the value of the whole product turned off from some of our New York farms of the same number of acres—farms, too, accounted good with us and well managed—and if we should inquire how these expenses can be met, and a fair living profit realized, it will be found that among the secrets of management the question of manures is better understood and their value more duly appreciated than with us.

From an examination of farms through the diary reigon, we find the proportion comparatively small that is able to carry more stock now than ten years or more ago. It is generally claimed that our diary lands are improving year by year. But can they or do they carry more stock? Every farmer should ask himself the question, since if his acres are made to yield a larger product annually, some progress is being made in his management.

We suppose there is no better or cheaper way of bringing up a farm to a high state of fertility than through the agency of cattle. Let the products of the farm be consumed upon the farm and all the manure carefully husbanded and judiciously applied, and there is good reason to hope that the land is being bettered in common. But if three parts out of four of the manures be suffered to go to waste and are never returned to the land, progress will not be found to be of that rapid character which could be desired.—*Working Farmer.*

Another Bank Defalcation.

A great number of defalcations in the banks throughout the country have recently come to light. The latest has occurred at Wilmington, Delaware. The Gazette of that city says that Mr. Heston, the cashier of the Farmers' Bank, is charged with a defalcation of nearly $10,000. He himself informed the President and Directors of the fact, and offered as an excuse that his salary of $1,200 per year was not sufficient to support him and his family. He is about 37 years of age, has been for a long time a member of the church, and for the last twelve years connected with the bank. His securities, it is said, are good for the amount of the defalcation, and therefore the bank will not suffer any loss.

A Chip of the Old Block.

"Here, you young rascal, walk up here and give an account of yourself. Where have you been?

"After the girls, father."

"Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?"

"No sir; but mother did."

Napoleon was a man of few words, but great in action.

How A. Sidney Johnston Died.

HOUSTON, Feb. 5, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—In a recent issue of the New Orleans *Times* I noticed an article speaking of the incidents attending the death of General Albert Sidney Johnston, that does great injustice to a portion of the General's staff.

It states, in substance, that General Johnston induced his staff, who were his intimate personal friends, to remain in the rear, whilst he, with a single member of his staff and Dr. Yandell, rode forward, and was mortally wounded. Such, however, is not the case. No doubt his kind and generous heart would have willingly made the sacrifice, but it would be little to the credit of his staff had they permitted it.

I can speak positively for myself. He had given me his last order. I can never forget his appearance at the moment. He had witnessed the maiden fight of the 2d Texas, under Colonel Moore, and our troops were driving the enemy in every direction. "Lieutenant Baylor," said he, "go tell Gen. Chalmers to sweep forward toward the left, and drive the Yankees into the river." With sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks, leaning forward in his saddle, and waving his hand majestically as he gave the order, he seemed to me the personation of Southern chivalry.

Dr. Yandell was not with him, or the Yankees might have been driven into the river. As the General passed a group he saw, lying prostrate and helpless, the Confederate and Federal wounded—in the midst and heat of battle—his great and noble heart was moved, and he ordered Dr. Yandell to stop and dress their wounds.—Perhaps, too, the old blue uniform brought back memories of happy hours passed with his brother officers, and he gave that courtesy to a fallen foe that has been denied his remains.

Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, and Captain Leigh Wickham, A. A. Q. M., and Major O'Hara, and perhaps others of his staff, were with him when wounded. Governor Harris, if my memory serves me right, gave me the following account of his being wounded: A portion of his staff were carrying his orders and were absent, but those I have mentioned were with him in the charge when he was wounded. Governor Harris asked him after the charge, "General, are you wounded?" The General answered, "Yes, but 'tis only a scratch," and then gave the Governor an order to carry. Gov. Harris was gone but a moment, and saw when he returned that the General looked pale, and asked him if he had been wounded again. "No," said he, "but I am more seriously wounded than I imagined, and will ride to the rear and find a surgeon." He began to reel in his saddle, and was taken by those with him from his horse and placed in a ravine.

In seeking for General Johnston I met Major O'Hara, who asked if I knew where he could get a surgeon and ambulance. I then asked him where the General was; he directed me to him, and I told him where I had seen some surgeons at a farm house near by, and we rode together and found General Johnston lying speechless. I took his hand and spoke to him, but Gov. Harris said: "It is useless, Lieutenant, he has been insensible some moments." Governor Harris then asked for some brandy, which General Preston handed him in a flask. I raised his head on my knees, and he swallowed the brandy, but became every moment weaker. Lieutenant Jack relieved me, as I had become cramped from being on my knees. In a few moments the General expired. The enemy had now advanced, and our troops were holding them at bay. Thus, amidst the whistle of minnie balls, the scream of shells, and the shouts of contending hosts, the noble spirit passed away, and his last act, which cost him his life, was pity and help to the Federal wounded! This act has been miserably requited, but his memory can never be made infamous by such orders as desecrate the dead.

Many of his old companions in arms in the United States army will drop a tear in memory of Albert Sidney Johnston, when they know how he died.

GEORGE WYTHE BAYLOR.
Exchange Paper.

An Amendment Demanded.

There is one provision in the supplemental clause of the bill of Mr. Wilson that ought to be altered. As it stands, it is disgraceful to Congress to ask men to swear that they are "earnestly attached to the Union and Government of the United States." It is enough if they take the other clause of the oath—"that I will steadfastly support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States; and that I will, to the best of my ability, engage all others to such support and obedience."—To ask men to swear earnest attachment to a government which denies them their rights even though willing to support and obey it, is simply an outrage. The first is a matter of sentiment—the last a matter of obligation. Legislation has nothing to do with the former, and this, if intentional, is simply a piece of malevolent ingenuity, contrived to prevent sensitive men from voting. It will catch only the most high toned and scrupulous—the very men whom it should be the policy of a wise and liberal government to bind—while it will not interfere in the slightest with others. The words are totally unnecessary. They will be construed into an affront, and they are outside of the sphere of just legislation. We hope, therefore, that the Senate will strike them out and let the oath simply pledge fealty and obedience and personal influence in favor of both.—*National Intelligencer,*

Against what did the rebels of 1861 rebel? "The Union and the Constitution" is the ready answer. "But, which Union and Constitution;" That is the question.

If they had been able to foresee—and they say they did—that the Union was to be what the Radicals now mean by that word, can a man be found so dishonest as to deny it was their duty to get out of it at all sacrifices, and with all possible haste? A man who would submit to such a slavery as the Radical "Union" would be, without a fight, is unworthy the beard on his face. But we all know very well that no such "Union" was in prospect, though the demagouges made it so appear to the imaginations of the Southern masses—those from the North, by threatening it, and those from the South, by quoting the threats to the people. But what right has a Radical to blame a rebel? If the rebel was wrong, it must have been for attacking the Union. But to attack the Radical Union would have been right. Does any Radical deny it? On the other hand, if the rebel was wrong in breaking, the Radical must be more wrong in abolishing the true Union, and it must follow, that if one was a traitor, the other is a greater traitor.

National Intelligencer.

Fire at Beaufort, S. C.

On the 5th inst., a fire occurred at Beaufort, S. C., destroying the hardware store of J. G. Thompson & Co., the Lincoln House, the newspaper office of the New South, the dwelling of Mr. Pallitzer, and Hubbard's daguerrean gallery. Total loss about $20,000, and insurance only 3,000.

George Tucker the negro candidate for Mayor of Alexandria has been sworn in.—Mr. Latham it will be remembered was the regularly elected Mayor. There seems to be trouble ahead for our Alexandria friends.
Petersburg Express 12th.

The President Predicts a Financial Crash and Repudiation of the National Debt.

A correspondent of the New York *Citizen* sends to that journal a report, written from memory, of a conversation with President Johnson, from which we take the following extracts:

WASHINGTON, March 6.

* * * * *

"And now, apart from the directly political," continued the President, "what is the main issue looming up in the immediate future? What issue is clearly foreshadowed to be the Aaron's rod which must swallow up all minor questions? It is the great financial issue, the issue of the national debt; whether it shall be paid or repudiated? This issue has fibres extending into the pocket of every citizen; for wherever a man has a dollar, or can earn a dollar, the Government is now compelled to go for its portion of his substance, and with the vast machinery under its control the money is fetched.

* * * * *

"And what has been the course of that Congress which has just ended, and which this blind aristocracy of national debt sustained in overriding my efforts for a return to sound principles of internal government? Look at the bill giving from four hundred and eighty to six hundred millions of dollars—nominally for back bounty, or as an equalization of bounties to the soldiers; but really, as all intelligent men must be aware, to be parcelled out as a prey among the bounty sharks and claim agents, who are the most reckless and clamorous adherents of the dominant majority in Congress. Then look at appropriations amounting to another hundred millions for internal improvements, which should properly be left to the laws governing private industry and the progress of our national development. Look also at the increase of all salaries with a prodigal hand; this virtuous Congress first setting an example against retrenchment by voting to themselves an increase of salaries. Everywhere, and in an ever-increasing ratio, the motto seems to be: 'Always spend and never spare;' a fresh issue from the paper mill over yonder"—(slightly pointing his pencil to the Treasury Department,) "being the panacea prescribed for every evil of our present situation."

"Every effort to increase our annual taxation is resisted, for increased taxes might help to awaken the people from their false dream of prosperity under the sway of revolutionary and radical ideas; but no addition to the national debt can be proposed, no further inflation of our inflated currency, which the preponderating votes of the Western States will not be certain to favor. The war of finance is the next war we have to fight, and every blow struck agains my efforts to uphold a strict construction of the laws and the Constitution is in reality a blow in favor of repudiating the national debt. The manufacturers and men of capital in the Eastern States and the States along the Alantic seaboard—a mere strip of fringe on the broad mantle of our country, if you will examine the map—these are in favor of high protective, and, in fact, prohibitory tariffs, and also favor a contraction of the currency. But against both measures the interests and votes of the great producing and manufacturing States of the West stand irrevocably arrayed, and a glance at the map and the census statistics of the last twenty years will tell every one who is open to conviction how the war must end.

"The history of the world gives no example of a war debt that has ever been paid; but we have an exceptional country, and present an exceptional case. Our debt might easily be paid, provided the breaks against excessive expenditures could be turned on quickly enough—but now is the appointed time, and now or never the work must be commenced. If that debt is ever to be paid we need economy in every branch of the public service—the reduction, not an increase, of salaries to Congressmen and other officials; the sytematic reduction of our national debt, and not its increase by such monstrous bills as this last demagogue measure for the pretended equalization of bounties.

"And whither is all this drifting? To intelligent men there can be but one answer: we are drifting to repudiation, and the moneyed aristocracy of the national debt—the very men whose interests are most jeopardized—are so blind that they are practically helping to accelerate, not check, our course in this downward direction. We need the industry and enormous possible products of the lately revolted States to help us in bearing our heavy burden. We need confidence and calm—we need internal harmony; and, above all, we need a return to the unquestioned supremacy of the civil laws and constitutional restraints, if our debt is not to be repudiated within the next half score of years.

"Financial prosperity was secured up to within a recent period; but already the delicate fabric of public credit—a house of cards at best—begins to totter under the concussion of the various revolutionary ideas which have been recently exploited on the floors of Congress. Who now talks of the Constitution with respect? Who is not now made a laughing stock in the papers and speeches of the violent revolutionary party, if he shall be so hardy as to claim that, being again at peace, the sway of civil over military law should be immediately resumed, if we desire to maintain our liberties? 'The Constitution is played out,' we hear on every hand; and every effort to advocate the just ascendancy of the civil law only furnishes fresh food for ridicule.

"No party as yet, and possibly no party for some years, will openly hoist the banner of repudiation. But a majority of those who shaped the legislation of this last Congress must know, unless they deceive themselvs, or are too ignorant to appreciate their own acts, that we are drifting in that direction, and that it is by their votes that we have been swung out into the downward stream. Doubtless some of them would e her b, or affect to feel horrified if today branded as repudiationists, just as in the infancy of the free soil agitation it was considered a bitter slander if the 'Free-soiler' should be styled an 'Abolitionist.' There are steps in everything, and the term of reproach to-day will be worn as a feather in the cap some years from now, unless the true Conservative wisdom of the country can be awakened, and rapidly, from its asphyxiating dream that our national debt is a national blessing.

"And look at the effect of the Reconstruction bill passed over my unavailing veto! I mean its peculiar effect as a step in the direction of repudiation, and not its general effect as a highhanded measure of Congressional usurpation, striking out of existence so many States and establishing a military despotism over more than one-third of our geographical Union.—This bill suddenly adds four millions of ignorant and penniless negroes to the voting force of the country—an accession of just so much strength to the party whose interest it is said must increasingly become to favor repudiation as a policy. To secure the public creditor one effect should be—if that were possible—to restrict rather than to extend the right of suffrage; for money rapidly aggregates in a few hands, and whenever the men who have an interest in seeing that our national debt is paid shall have become out of all proportion few compared with those who have an interest in its repudiation, the votes of the many will carry it, and the debt of three thousand millions will be struck out of existence by ballots just as rapidly and utterly as the similar amount invested in Southern negroes has been abolished during the recent war under showers of bullets."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Products of the South—Iron, &c.

NORWALK, March 4.—*Gentlemen:*—I write, having noticed in your paper of Saturday an article headed "Excitement in Schuylkill, Pa." You remark: "Black band iron ore, hitherto a stranger to all iron mines in this country," &c., &c. I think you are in error in this. I think there is ore of this character in North Carolina.—In 1860, traveling there, I met with a Scotch gentleman who said he had been an iron master, working the ore of this kind in Scotland. He had been out—to this country—the previous year, and had discovered this ore in North Carolina. He returned to his home and prepared himself to again visit this country—and it was on this second visit I met him. He said he had brought out workmen and tools, had purchased a tract of land, and commenced to work this ore, and that it proved not only good, but superior to the best Scotch.

He stated that a square bar of one inch would sustain so much weight—I do not now remember the amount—the American Black band of the same size would sustain a much greater weight. He further said, the Scotch Black band iron was at that time worth $27 per ton in New York in the pig, and that he would be willing to enter into a contract to furnish the iron in pig, and deliver at a shipping port of North Carolina, for the price of $5 per ton, and guarantee the iron of superior quality to any imported. I understood that he had built a furnace on the tract he had bought. He stated that this ore was overlaid with a strata of coals some two feet in thickness, so that he had the coals for smelting the ore, and little expense as to carting. In fact, the coal and ore could be shoveled into the furnace and from the bed.

It may have been a failure, as the war commenced shortly afterwards, and I have heard no more of it. I am in no way interested, other than in developing the wealth of our country—but I have frequently remarked that the South was, in my view, the richest in mineral wealth of any portion of the old States.

These lands could have been bought in 1860 for $5 to $10 per acre. There is, however, good lands to be had for $5, and even less, and all that is required is capital, energy and labor. No finer climate exists, not even in Italy, than in North Carolina—having seen a little of both. With these and free labor, ten years would not pass before North Carolina would be worth millions more than even before the war. The soil is good; I would almost say virgin soil, as it has seldom been touched.—In most parts of it is more or less overlaid by a strata of sand, then loam—a planter seldom venturing to put the plow in this yellow dirt; yet all the fertilizers he and generations may have used has been brushed through the sand, and stored in this loam.

There is an abundant fertilizer there in the shell marsh which abound. This, ton for ton, is equal, if not superior, to the best guano, and may be had for the digging and casting. In many localities it is convenient for shipping, and may be had delivered on board a vessel for five or six dollars per ton. It differs from guano in that it does not spend itself in one crop or one season, as does guano,—but it will continue and year after year it will grow better for at least four or five years, without any addition, and may then be cropped for as many more years before the land can be reduced to the low point it was when this fertilizer was applied.

Stir up the young men to leave our crowded cities and marts, and go where they may, to a certainty, find employment, and by perseverance, industry, and economy, in a few years not only become well to do farmers, or planters, but men of influence. There are vast forests also of timber suitable for ship-building, as well as for houses, naval stores, good harbors, navigable rivers, water power, etc. Say to our young men, "Why stand you here idle all the day?"

The Sherman Military Law.

The Greenville (Ala.) *Advocate* contains an important telegraphic correspondence between Judge Porter, of Greenville, and Hon. John Sherman, in relation to the status of the civil and judicial affairs of the South, under the provisions of the military law. It is as follows:

To Hon. John Sherman,
Senator of United States:

Can officers in the State, ineligible under the Constitutional Amendment, now perform their functions under your bill, etc.

BENJ. F. PORTER.

To Benj. F. Porter:

Your State officers can still perform their functions until superseded by State Governments organized under the law.

JOHN SHERMAN.

COMMODORE BENNETT'S PROFFER TO PRINCE ALFRED.—The London *Review* alludes to Mr. James Gordon Bennett's proffer of his yacht the *Henrietta*, and his letter to Prince Alfred, in a sarcastic vein:

"The whole affair is so pre-eminently ridiculous that it simply deserves to be laughed at" "The grounds upon which Mr. Bennett determined to make his yacht a present to Prince Alfred are nowhere stated, except in the after-thought about hospitality." "But the truly ridiculous part of the matter is the publication of the letters. They were actually, we believe, sent to America by electric telegraph. Nothing, we should say, but vanity, in our opinion, is at the beginning, middle and end of the whole affair. If Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., liked to make a present of a white elephant to Prince Alfred, well and good; but why publish the Prince's refusal? Some people, indeed, would seem to think it an honor to be kicked by a nobleman. America may probably be able to lick all creation,' but it lickspittles every nobleman. * * * For the future we shall hope to hear a great deal more about the successes of the Henrietta, and to read a great deal less of her owner's letters."

The Radicals Expect a Veto of the Wilson Bill.

The Republican members of the Senate, in caucus yesterday, agreed not to fix upon a time for taking the proposed recess until after the passage of a bill supplementary to the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States." In view of the fact that the acting President of the United States will probably veto such a measure, it was also agreed that no recess shall be taken until his action upon it shall have been communicated to Congress. The general impression is that the recess will terminate about the 1st of October. A number of Senators are in favor of prolonging it to December, but it is believed that the majority favor an earlier reassembling.

Washington Chronicle, March 12th.

Saved from Hanging.

A late decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama saved one Aaron Crosby from "stretching hemp." On the day appointed for the execution of the prisoner, the Sheriff of Tuscaloosa county was prevented from executing the sentence, by an interference on the part of the military authorities then stationed at Tuscaloosa. At a subsequent term of the Circuit Court the prisoner was brought before it to be resentenced; the statute under which he had been tried and convicted, was repealed before the prisoner was thus a second time brought before the court to receive sentence of death. The Circuit Court resentenced him, which action of the Circuit Court was reversed by the Supreme Court, and the prisoner discharged.

INSPECTORS' RETURNS.—The following are the returns of the Inspectors of Timber and Lumber of the business done by them since last March Court. These returns would have appeared ere this, had it not been for the fact that previous to yesterday they were not rendered:

	Timber.	Lumber.
L. H. Bowden } Jas. Alderman }	17,229,114	1,400,000
Geo. McDuffie	2,178,331	1,576,820
H. M. Bishop	1,037,127	1,739,542
W. M. Monroe	1,836,769	86,550
E. Turlington	1,195,000	556,000
Total	22,976,341	6,187,912